"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are threatening, with showers, cooler, northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,283 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market.—Strong.

Wheat, 78¼c; corn, 28⅞c; cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, was suspended in the House of Commons yesterday for persisting in an irregular discussion of the financial relations of England and Ireland, and John J. Clancy, William Redmond, and William Field were removed from the floor for the same offense. The Irish Parliamentary Party has decided not to take any part in the celebration, declaring that Ireland has not shared in the prosperity of the empire. Alfred Beit, a former Director of the British South Africa Company, demanded a retraction of Henry Labouchere's charges at the Transvaal raid inquiry in London. Mr. Labouchère said he would substantiate them. The Prussian Diet rejected amendments of a conservative tendency to the bill amending the law of association. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lord and Lady William Beresford were conspicuous in the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club, in Hyde Park, London. The deadlock in the Spanish Cortes continues.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A Hoboken barber yesterday hung out an American flag, having painted on it his reduced rates for tonsorial work. When told that he was violating a law he took it down.

Students of the South Carolina College, in Columbia, had a fight with the local militia organizations which were drilling on the college athletic grounds. Several persons were injured.

Little Walter Clark was run over by a truck in upper Fifth Avenue while playing with his tricycle, Witnesses thought he was killed, but when taken out by a bicycle policeman his only fear was that he had been arrested for "scorching." A red mark on his back was the only injury that could be found.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Tillman of South Carolina offered a resolution providing for investigation of the charges made in 1894 and recently as to alleged methods pursued by the Sugar Trust in controlling legislation in its favor, and especially providing for an investigation to determine whether the Sugar Trust has contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator at any time. In support of this resolution Mr. Tillman made a sensational speech. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island delivered an indignant reply. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Page 2.

It is reported in Chicago that the Yerkes interest will unite all the street car lines of that city under one great corporation.

Senator Platt arrived from Washington last night. He expressed the belief that neither Secretary Bliss nor Gen. Tracy would accept the nomination for Mayor.

The President has appointed Ogden Mills a member of the special embassy which will attend the sixtieth celebration of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne.

E. B. Corey of the Newmarket Dance Hall, who runs the Gramercy Club, was arrested yesterday. Proprietors of other clubs have been indicted and warrants issued for their arrest.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Eagle Lake, Ind., yesterday had a sharp debate on the report as to the use of wine at the Alumni's banquet, at the sesquicentennial anniversary of Princeton.

The gift of the MacMonnies Bacchante, which was designed to grace the inner court of the Boston Public Library, has been withdrawn. When the statue was exhibited in Boston last year it drew forth a storm of protests.

A petition to declare William H. Baker of Brooklyn, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, in contempt of court was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Boston by the temporary receiver of the United Telegram Company.

The trial of John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, charged with contempt for refusing to answer questions put by the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, was begun in Washington. The procedure was similar to that in Mr. Havemeyer's case. The defense moved for dismissal. Judge Bradley adjourned the trial until Tuesday.

It was stated yesterday that the Senate Finance Committee was considering a proposition to tax bank checks and other paper indicating money transactions instead of taxing tea and increasing the tax on beer, as provided in the pending Tariff bill. The Senate yesterday continued its consideration of the Tarift bill, getting through with the chemical schedule and taking up china and glassware. In all votes taken, the Finance Committee was sustained.

Page 3.

R. C. Lehman, the English rowing coach, who has been training the Harvard crew, was entertained last night at the University Club.

King George of Greece is in an extremely critical position. He is practically barricaded in his palace, in Athens, and is making preparations to leave the country in order to avoid the fury of the populace.

A woman known as Mrs. Annie Brown, at 54 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, where she lived, took her two little boys to a drug store yesterday and tried to kill them and herself with soda poisoned with paris green. The drug clerks' prompt action averted fatal consequences.

Maria Maskell of Jersey City sued the Order of Chosen Friends to recover $2,000 insurance on the life of Karl Wertron, her common-law husband. Judge Nevius told the jury that a common-law marriage by declaration was valid, and a verdict was rendered in her favor.

Page 4.

Ray Dawson won the cycling championship of Columbia University at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

Page 5.

Grand Marshal O'Beirne has completed the schedule for the Memorial Day parade. There will be 3,500 men and boys in line. The militia will not participate in the affair.

One of the firemen of the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania went aboard in a quarrelsome mood on Thursday night and in the trouble which followed two men were stabbed, one of whom may die.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in a speech at Cincinnati last night, expressed his conviction that a revival of industry was near at hand. He also gave assurances that McKinley had not forgotten his pledges to the honest-money voters of the country, and "in good time" would take action in line with those pledges.

Page 7.

Miss Lillian Russell sang at a well-attended musicale at the Waldorf to aid the New York Home for Convalescents.

Twenty-two young women were graduated from Miss Brown's school, with closing exercises last night at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The will of William Lampson, the Leroy banker, who left nearly $1,000,000 to Yale University, will be contested by an aged aunt of Mr. Lampson.

Hiram Potter of Starkey, N. Y., was driving his team of two horses across the tracks of the Northern Central Thursday night, when the animals were struck by an engine and instantly killed. Potter was left uninjured in his horseless carriage.

Fred Beeson, a cook, employed on the ranch of Harry Morse at Sunol, Cal., used arsenic for baking powder in making a batch of bread. Beeson is dead, another man is dying, and several others are dangerously ill in consequence.

Page 12.

Hoboken's tax budget for 1897-8 is increased over the previous one, and a raise in the city taxes will become necessary.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners believe that they will have the underground road constructed within three years. The cost is estimated at $30,000,000.

The collection of personal taxes in Brooklyn has been a dead letter for years. An effort is to be made to revive it. Fifty thousand notices are to be sent out.

Louis Wilkins, a young giant of American birth, arrived yesterday on the Normannia after two years' traveling in Europe. He occupied two stateroms with the partition removed.

President Marling and a number of stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange had a conference Wednesday night. No change of policy is announced as the result of the meeting.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the striking tailors, said yesterday that all the garment workers of this city and Brooklyn will be called out on Monday. The movement is to try and coerse the association contractors.

Amateur stamp collectors are concerned because the Government has replevined newspaper and periodical stamps offered for sale by a dealer, claiming that the Government never legally lost possession of them.

M. Von Entress of 110 East Eleventh Street killed himself yesterday at the East End Hotel. He left a note for the Coroner in which he said he believed every man has the right to go when his life is burdensome to himself and his family.

The Atlantic Avenue (Brooklyn) Improvement Commission organized yesterday, with Eugene G. Blackford as President. Discussing the proposed East River tunnel rapid transit project, Mr. Blackford said its completion and success are assured.

The suit of Miss Helena Flint against Miss Eleanor M. Ruthrauff to recover $25,000 worth of bonds was resumed yesterday. The plaintiff claims that the gift was to hold only during her own life. The defendant asserts that it was an outright gift.

For the first time in fifty-one years, the Philadelphia Friends' yearly meeting sent a communication yesterday to the session of the New York Friends. After some discussion, it was decided to reply courteously to the communication, and the long-existing breach may be healed.

David C. Robinson, indicted on a charge of having obtained $30,000 under false pretenses from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, surrendered to the District Attorney's office yesterday and was arraigned before Recorder Goff. He entered a plea of not guilty, with leave to demur, and was released under $10,000 bail.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

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STATE TO RECLAIM LANDS.

Attempt to Have Cancellations of Titles to About 200,000 Adirondack Acres Set Aside.

ALBANY, May 28.—Announcement is made here that proceedings are likely to be undertaken shortly to recover for the State some 200,000 acres of valuable Adirondack lands, title to which has been lost through the cancellation by former State Controllers of tax sales, on which the State's title to the lands was based.

It is understood that these proceedings will involve the title of the Saranac Lake Association to Township 20 and of parties representing Smith M. Weed, John B. Riley, and Benton Turner of Plattsburg, to three-quarters of Township 23.

The Saranac Lake Association lands surround the Saranac Inn, and embrace many of the most beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks. The State will endeavor to reclaim these lands under the Malby bill, Chapter 392, passed by the Legislature. The initial proceeding will be undertaken by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission asking the Controller to set aside the cancellations made.

This territory is more land than can accrue to the State probably through the efforts of the new Forest Preserve Board, which has $1,000,000 to expend for the purchase of additions to the State's holdings in the Adirondacks.

BARBER'S USE OF THE FLAG.

Painted His Scale of Cheap Prices Across the Starry Banner.

While Detective Daniel Fenton was passing through First Street, Hoboken, yesterday he saw an American flag floating in front of Gustav Hoffman's barber's shop, at Park Avenue. Across the flag was painted in big letters: "Shave, with bay rum, 10 cents; haircut, 15 cents."

Fenton told Hoffman that he had violated the law by defacing the flag. Hoffman pleaded ignorance and took the flag down.

GANYMEDE'S ROTATION FOUND.

Discovery Made that the Satellite Revolves in About Seven Days.

BOSTON, May 28.—A notice given to Harvard College Observatory by Percival Lowell announces that Mr. Douglass, at Flagstaff, finds that Ganymede rotates in seven days five and one-tenth hours, plus or minus one and two-tenths hours.

Ganymede is the third and largest of the satellites of Jupiter. It was discovered by Galileo, in 1610, one night when, using the telescope for the first time, he discovered the four satellites, to which number Prof. E. E. Barnard has recently added the fifth.

Ganymede is some 3,500 miles in diameter, being larger than the planet Mercury, and far larger than our moon. It moves in an orbit about its principal distance from the great planet, about 700,000 miles. It is distant from us, at its nearest point, about 400,000,000 miles, and shines with the light of a sixty-magnitude star, very nearly.

SALVATION ARMY IN EVANSTON.

Fourteen Members Arrested Charged With Disorderly Conduct.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Evanston, called Chicago's "saintly suburb," because of the number of churches and colleges there, has risen, like New York, and protested against the Salvation Army.

To-night the police force, on complaint of a number of citizens, arrested fourteen members of the army on the charge of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. The prisoners refused to furnish bail, and were locked up in jail, where they spent the night singing hymns and praying for their persecutors. They will be arraigned to-morrow before the Police Magistrate.

Several attorneys have volunteered to plead in their behalf.

Controller Roberts in Denver.

DENVER, Col., May 28.—Controller Roberts of the State of New York, accompanied by his attorney, William L. Hartman, called on the State Land Board to-day and paid $6,575 due on land purchased by him from the State. He is interested in the Twin Lakes reservoir. Mr. Roberts thinks the 10 per cent. penalty exacted on delinquent payments for land is excessive, and he will argue the matter at the next meeting of the board.

Flagman Asleep on the Track.

CORNING, N. Y., May 28.—Joseph Fie, an Erie Railroad brakeman, was fatally injured at Canisteo this afternoon. He was sent to flag a train, sat down on a tie and fell asleep. A passenger train struck him, terribly crushing him. Fie lives at Hornellsville.

Colorado Banks to Consolidate.

ALAMOSA, Col., May 28.—Schiffer Brothers, who have been interested in the Bank of Alamosa for several years, have bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank. The private bank will be consolidated with the National. Each bank has about $100,000 deposits.

Memorial Day number of The Sunday Tribune, to-morrow, May 30, beautifully and profusely illustrated, with handsome colored cover, the contents timely and significant, not less than 58 pages. At the regular price of The Sunday Tribune, 5 cents a copy.—Adv.

BOY UNDER A TRUCK WHEEL

Little Walter Clark Was Run Over in Fifth Avenue, and Witnesses Thought He Was Killed.

PLEADED TO ESCAPE ARREST

Pulled Out by a Bicycle Policeman, He Ran to His Tricycle and Declared He "Wasn't Scorching"—A Red Mark His Only Injury.

Persons who walked in Fifth Avenue near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street late yesterday afternoon stopped to look at a tiny boy who rode a nickel-plated tricycle. His neat-fitting bicycle suit, his brown cap and shoes but made him look smaller than he really was. He bent over the handlebars in true scorcher fashion, and seemed to think he was moving like the wind. A bicycle policeman who had dismounted to speak to a friend said:

"That child's going at the rate of a mile an hour."

The boy knew that admiring eyes looked at him, so he bent lower and lower. At One Hundred and Thirty-second Street he turned with a great sweep from one side of the street to another, and paid so much attention to a graceful performance that he took no account of a truck which rolled along in an opposite direction. The driver yelled and pulled up his horses, but on the down grade he could not stop the truck. The tricycle struck one horse's hind legs, the little rider fell sideways, the tricycle was kicked forward by the horse, and the child fell directly beneath the wagon wheel. A dozen people ran forward, but in an instant the wheel had turned half way round and had passed directly over the boy's back.

Some of those who had started forward stopped and covered their faces with their hands. The truck driver, George Fietbach of 426 East Seventy-second Street, jumped from his seat with a great cry: "God help me! it was not my fault."

Bicycle Policeman Casey had been directly behind the truck. He had plainly seen the wheel pass over the boy, and he was the first to reach the child's side as he lay between the two wheels.

"Dead!" exclaimed the policeman, as he reached out to pick up the child. But the boy slipped from the policeman's hand and sprang forward. He ran to where his little tricycle was, set it up, and would have gone on, but that the policeman held him back. The boy sobbed as he looked up at the policeman.

"I wasn't going so fast; I wasn't scorching," he sobbed; "I don't want to be arrested." And the people who had witnessed the accident gathered about with exclamations of wonder; for the truck is a heavy one, and it did not seem possible that the boy could be still alive.

One man said: "Get his name quick; he'll be dead in a minute," and a woman who brushed off the little brown bicycle cap said, "It's internally he's hurt and don't know it." So the policeman asked, and the boy told that he was Walter Clark; that he was nine years old, and that his mother lived at 440 Lenox Avenue. "And," he said, with his voice thick with tears, "it's the first time I've had on this suit, and I didn't know I was going so fast, and I never will again if I'm not arrested."

Policeman Casey felt little Walter's back and then carried him to a drug store near the corner. The druggist was ready, for he had seen the boy under the wheel. He took him into a back room, stripped the new suit from him, and with his clerk looked for some injury. There was a red mark along the boy's back, but beyond that not a sign of injury. Then the boy was made to walk up and down, then run around the room, shake his head and bend over. "Marvelous," the druggist exclaimed. The clerk suggested, "Make him crawl." So the boy crawled about the room, but still showed no signs of being injured.

"Won't I be arrested if I'm not hurt?" asked the boy, who did not seem to understand what they were doing with him.

The policeman looked thoughtful, the driver happy, the druggist doubtful. The clerk said: "Maybe it was another boy."

They dressed the boy, and then the policeman bought him a stick of candy nearby. "Then I'm not going to be arrested?" asked the boy as he looked up into the policeman's face. "No," the policeman said, "but you're a wonder." After that the boy and policeman rode away together.

Little Walter said nothing about having been run over when he got home. During the evening a dozen people went to the house to ask how the child was. Then his mother questioned the child and he admitted that the wheel had passed over him. "But it didn't hurt me," he said. Mrs. Clark was greatly alarmed, but Walter only laughed.

THIS BOY HAD A FALL.

Tumbled Five Stories and Was Not Seriously Hurt.

Thomas Saul, the six-year-old son of Mrs. Mary Saul of 331 West Seventeenth Street, fell five stories yesterday and escaped injury.

He had pleaded with his mother to allow him to join some little playfellows on the roof, and was engaged in a game of tag at the time of the accident.

"Tommy" made a quick dash at one of his companions and it brought him near the edge of the roof, over which he tumbled. He fell into a freshly dug flower garden, and his only injury was a fracture of the leg. The physician said that the force of the fall was enough to have killed him instantly. His light weight, thirty-five pounds, probably proved his salvation.

BOSTON'S SUBWAY TRIED.

Car Filled With Road Officials Makes the Trip Under the Common.

BOSTON, May 28.—The first passenger car ever run into the Boston Subway was started down the incline at the Public Garden entrance this afternoon in the presence of nearly 200 people, who watched it disappear. The car was an ordinary Grove Hall open car, and was occupied by members of the Transit Commission, street railway officials, newspaper men, and invited friends of the street railway officials, among whom were several women.

The car ran directly to Temple Place, and, after a short stop there, where the completed construction ends for the present, it ran back to Boylston and Tremont Streets. After inspecting the station at this point, the party alighted and walked down Tremont Street as far as the part under Hollis Street, from which point the passengers returned to the waiting car by way of the subway. Coming out, the electricity was turned on, and an illustration given of the speed-making possibilities of the subway, the car running at the rate of about twelve miles an hour to the entrance.

FIVE JUDGES TO BE CHOSEN.

A Chief of the Court of Appeals and Four in the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, May 29.—Out of seven Judges of the Court of Appeals and seventy-five Justices of the Supreme Court, there are but five terms which expire this Fall. In the highest State court a Chief Justice is to be elected to succeed Charles Andrews of Syracuse. In the Supreme Court the terms of George P. Andrews and Charles H. Van Brunt of New York in the First Judicial District, Pardon C. Williams of Watertown in the Fifth District, and Henry A. Childs of Medina in the Eighth District expire. The successor of Judge Charles Andrews is elected by the people of the entire State, and those of the several Supreme Court Justices by the voters of their respective districts.

The Democrats of Central New York are talking of Justice Maurice L. Wright of Oswego for Judge Andrews's place. His most formidable rival for the nomination is Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of New York. If either of these Judges should be selectel it would create another vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

ONE GENTLEMAN AT HARTFORD.

Mrs. Forbes, President of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., Denounces the Behavior of State Legislators.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 28.—At a lecture this week in the Broadway Congregational Church, Norwich, Mrs. Forbes, President of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, raised her voice in wrath against the State Legislative Committee on Woman's Suffrage. She had recently been in Hartford, and knew whereof she spoke. Her words were measured and calmly weighed when she called the committee down for smoking in her presence. At the conference in the church a crowd was present, and the white-ribboned female delegates were terrified to hear Mrs. Forbes say there was one "gentleman" on the committee in question.

She said that she met several members of the Legislature who were under the influence of liquor, and lobbyists in the same condition. Members sat with their feet on the tables in her presence, and the actions on the whole were bad. The story came out since the Legislature adjourned for the week.

The Day says to-night, in commenting: "The members cannot hope to clear their skirts in the short time that remains of this session of the serious charge Mrs. Forbes makes against them. The affair has created a sensation, and the air of Eastern Connecticut at least is full of speculation as to what the harvest will be. Another wonder is who the perfect member is, in Mrs. Forbes's estimation, and whether he favored female suffrage or not."

BLOOMERS ATTRACT IN BOSTON.

Miss Bradford of New York Proves Valuable in a Restaurant.

BOSTON, May 28.—A pretty New York waitress, whose name is Bradford, is creating a sensation in a Milk Street restaurant. She wears black bloomers. She answered an advertisement the first of the week, and is proving a great drawing card—so much so that the restaurant proprietor is considering the advisability of ordering similar costumes for his other girls.

NEGRO RIGHTS IN ILLINOIS.

Major Buckner's Amendment to the Civil Rights Act Passes the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—Major Buckner, the colored member of the Legislature from Chicago, this morning called up his bill amending the Civil Rights act, and it passed by a vote of 81 yeas to 11 nays.

This bill gives colored people the same rights as the whites, and specifically mentions inns, hotels, restaurants, eating houses, soda fountains, saloons, barber-shops, bathrooms, theatres, skating rinks, concerts, cafés, bicycle rinks, elevators, ice cream parlors or rooms, railroads, omnibuses, stages, street cars, boats, and all public conveyances on land and water.

MOURNERS RIDE BICYCLES.

Funeral Procession of Wheelmen Passes Through Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 28.—The strange spectacle of a funeral procession composed largely of bicycles was witnessed here yesterday afternoon. The deceased was Mrs. Jane Rea, wife of Thomas Rea. Mrs. Rea was fifty-four years old, and a native of Morristown. She leaves ten children.

The funeral services were held in Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. H. H. Oberly officiating. When Undertaker George C. Ford placed the coffin in the hearse at the house, in East Grand Street, the most of the mourners lined up behind it on bicycles and slowly rode after the hearse to the church.

When the services there were over, the same unique cortège followed the remains to Evergreen Cemetery, at Lyons Farms. The spectacle attracted much attention as the cortège passed through the streets of the city.

A RISE IN OLD TOBACCOS.

Prospective Reduction in Acreage Excites Louisville Leaf Dealers.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—Dealers in leaf tobacco are beginning to be excited over the prospective reduction of the acreage, and prices of old tobaccos are rising sharply. This city is the largest leaf market, and an immense amount of tobacco is sold here annually, as manufacturers from all over the world buy their supplies here.

At this time last year full 85 per cent. of the crop had been set. This year not 15 per cent. has been planted, and at the best not more than 75 per cent. will be put out. As last year's crop was a light one, the stocks on hand and in the country are very small, and manufacturers are buying actively at steadily increasing prices. Farmers have been so discouraged by low prices for the last two years that they do not care to make the crop a feature any longer.

MANUEL LEVY DEAD AT 104.

Connecticut's Oldest Citizen Expires at Stonington.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 28.—The oldest person in Connecticut, Manuel Oliver Levy, died in Stonington, Conn., yesterday, aged one hundred and four years and seventeen days. The birthday records in Lisbon, Portugal, say that Levy was born there May 10, 1793. He has been in fairly good health up to a few weeks ago. He retained his senses and faculties to the last.

Manuel Levy came here sixty years ago, and has led an active, industrious life. He has been many voyages on whalers and coasters, and for a term of years was keeper of Eel Grass Shoal Lightship. He leaves three children and a wife. One of the former, Mrs. Nicholas King of Stonington, he resided with to his end. The other children are Mrs. Josephine Smith of Melrose, Mass., and Manuel Levy of Stonington. He was a devout Catholic. His funeral will occur to-morrow from the Roman Catholic Church.

OCEAN LINERS' CLOSE RUN.

St. Louis and Lucania Twenty Minutes Apart on Arrival.

The American Line Steamship St. Louis, from Southampton was reported at Fire Island at 7 o'clock last night. Twenty minutes later the Cunard Liner Lucania sped by. The St. Louis was reported at Sandy Hook at 9:35 P. M. and the Lucania at 9:50. The St. Louis arrived at Quarantine at 10:20 and the Lucania at 11:03.

As the season approaches when fast trips are expected, with a possible new record, the arrival of the big ships is now looked for with interest.

Though the arrival of the Lucania and St. Louis so close together was suggestive of a brush, neither vessel broke any record. The Lucania, to have equaled her record from Queenstown of 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes, should have reach Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:48 A. M. yesterday. The St. Louis, to have equaled her best time from Southampton, (which is 215 knots further distant than Queenstown) of 6 days 2 hours 24 minutes, should have passed Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:54 A. M. yesterday.

On the Lucania is his Royal Highness Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, and his suite, and a number of Alpine climbers, who will attend the Prince in his prospective explorations and travels in Alaska.

They will be met at the Cunard pier this morning by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and Consul General Bianchi.

Proposed Portrait of Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld is likely to live in oil for the benefit of coming generations. The Senate has advanced to third reading a bill appropriating $1,000 to be used to procure a painting of the ex-Governor to be hung in the State House.

WONDERS OF THE X RAYS

Dr. Beck Demonstrates the Possibility of Exploring the Human Stomach by Their Aid.

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

The Effect of Small Calibre Bullets on Human Bones Proved by an Experiment at Governors Island—Well-known Physicians Entertained.

Dr. Carl Beck, Professor of Surgery in the New York School of Clinical Medicine, last night gave an X-ray demonstration to about 100 physicians and surgeons at his residence, 37 East Thirty-first Street. He demonstrated that several theories relative to the effect of modern bullets on the human body are without foundation.

It is generally believed by scientists and medical men, he said, that the small calibre bullet of the new army rifles, which throw a bullet of .31, .28, and some as small as .22 calibre, with smokeless, high-pressure powder, does not cause as great injury as the more ancient weapon, and that the modern arms are more humane in their effect. It is contended by this class that the size of the bullet and its great velocity caused it to cut a small hole through a bone, and that there is practically no shock, the soldier being aole to fight for a considerable time after being hit, unconscious of the fact that the bullet struck him.

Dr. Peck demonstrated that the view is erroneous. Last week he took an amputated human leg to Governors Island and one of the soldiers shot at it with a thirty-calibre, new regulation gun. Instead of the bullet making one hole, the X rays showed it had splintered the bone into nearly twenty pieces, and that the bone was completely severed, so that if the soldier received a similar wound he would fall to the ground at once.

Another very interesting experiment which, it was said, has never before been as successfully performed, was then made by Dr. Peck. He took a rubber tube about six feet long and filled it with a liquid, the composition of which is a secret, which he declined to disclose.

The tube was pushed down the throat of a subject, and with the aid of a skiagraph it was seen by the physicians to circle around the walls of the stomach. It was then manipulated by Dr. Beck so as to completely explore the stomach. In diseases of the stomach the discovery will be of invaluable assistance. The doctors present were greatly pleased with the illustrations, and complimented Dr. Beck on his achievement in the interest of science.

Among those present were Prof. Andrew H. Smith, Prof. Chapin, Prof. Thomas H. Stanley, Prof. Von Randohr, Prof. Herman J. Doldt, Dr. Louis Fischer, Dr. Julius Kahm, Prof. Oppenheimer, Food Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, Carl Haurer, and Coroner Hoeber.

Dr. Beck is the Honorary President of the Section of General Surgery of the Second Pan-American Congress. He is visiting surgeon of St. Mark's Hospital, the German Poliklinik, the West Side German Dispensary, and a consulting surgeon of the Hebrew Children's Guardian Society and Orphan Asylum.

X RAYS SHOW THE BULLET.

Ball That Struck Young Schmittberger Lacerated His Brain.

Prof. Frank Martin went to Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday with Capt. Schmittberger to visit the Captain's son, who was shot in the head Wednesday night at St. Vincent's Church fair. Prof. Martin had his X ray outfit with him, and arrangements were at once made to locate if possible the bullet.

The experiment was a splendid success. Dr. Lilienthal, the assistant surgeon of the hospital, and Police Surgeon Fluhrer, who is one of the visiting physicians, assisted Prof. Martin in his work of photographing the patient's head.

The conditions for obtaining a good picture were perfect. The patient was unconscious, and when placed in the position required he remained very still. After the usual exposure the apparatus was removed. Prof. Martin did not develop the negative until late in the afternoon.

It was after 7 o'clock when he reported to the anxious ones at the hospital the result of his work. The picture showed the brain to be lacerated, beginning at the left temple, where the bullet entered. From there it had plowed its way backward and downward, and was lodged about an inch from the back of the skull.

The attending physicians have not yet determined whether they will attempt to remove the bullet. Its distance from the surface will make an operation very dangerous, and the condition of young Schmittberger is very weak. They have no great hope of saving the boy's life, under any circumstances, but may take what small chance an operation may give of pulling him through.

MILITIA FIGHT STUDENTS.

Several Injured on the Athletic Grounds of the South Carolina College in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 28.—A clash occurred this afternoon between local militia and students of South Carolina College, on the latter's athletic grounds, and several persons were badly injured. Permission had been granted the militia to undergo their inspection upon the grounds, and the Governor's Guards and Richland Volunteers were drawn up for parade while a game of ball by the students was going on.

A foul ball struck Major Bevans's horse, and an altercation occurred between Adjt. Gen. Watts and Capt. Webster, of the players. The latter refused to take his men from the grounds, and Watts scattered them with his horse. They returned, however. Col. Jones then turned his men upon the students.

When the forces met many students gave way, but some charged the line with bats. Student Brooker knocked a private down and broke the line. The police tried to arrest Brooker, but were severely handled, one being knocked senseless. Shots were fired in the air, and bats and billies freely used. Private Dunnig knocked down with his gun a student who was trying to brain a policeman with a bat.

Prof. Davis interfered, and was knocked senseless with a bat. Then the Faculty interposed in a body, and quieted the students. The militia retired and their armories. Several of the Faculty were badly cut. Student McCall was found with his skull crushed.

SUES MASON RENSHAW JONES.

O. L. Sypher of New York Wants Pay for Goods Sent to Newport.

NEWPORT, May 28.—Suit has been entered here by O. L. Sypher of New York against Mason Renshaw Jones, to recover a balance of a book account contracted in 1892, when Jones furnished his villa here. Silverware, bric-à-brac, and other things were purchased to the amount of $4,056.66. Promissory notes were given in part payment to the amount of $2,456.66. The notes have not been paid, it is alleged.

The other day a Deputy Sheriff visited the Jones villa and attached a large amount of furniture therein, and put a keeper in charge, but Mrs. Jones replevined the stuff on the ground that it was her property. Sypher's counsel ordered the attachment because last Winter when certain judgments were obtained against Jones he pleaded that he had nothing, and was released from jail on a bond which permits him now to go only to the limits of Newport County. The case is in order for hearing next month.

Along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley over the New York Central to Niagara Falls—loveliest trip in the world. See half-rate Decoration Day excursion.—Adv.

EXPEDITION TO START FOR CUBA.

Treasury Officials Send a Revenue Cutter to Capture It.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Treasury officials have received information that a filibustering expedition to Cuba is preparing to sail from a point near Miami, on the extreme southeastern point of the Florida peninsula.

With a view to capturing the vessel and, if possible, her cargo and the men engaged in the enterprise, the revenue cutter McLane has been ordered to proceed at once to the point indicated.

HOMELIEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

James Myer of Kingston, Having this Delusion, Goes to an Asylum.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 28.—An application has been made to Judge Clearwater to commit James Myer to an insane asylum.

Myer's delusion is that he is the homeliest man in the world, and he threatens suicide in consequence.

DURFEE PAYS ILLINOIS.

Altgeld's Insurance Superintendent Settles a Debt of $126,000.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Bradford K. Durfee, State Superintendent of Insurance under Gov. Altgeld, who has been accused of being $200,000 short in his accounts, does not owe the State a cent, according to State Superintendent of Insurance Van Cleave. Mr. Durfee was removed from office on May 5. At that time he was indebted to the State to the extent of $126,000, all of which has since been paid. Durfee was forced to dispose of all his salable property at sacrificial prices in order to square his accounts with the State.

INSOLVENT TOWN NEAR CHICAGO

Officers of Lake Ask the County for an Appropriation.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Supervisor William J. Nell and Attorney J. W. Kaste of the Town of Lake appeared before the Finance Committee of the County Board to secure relief for the insolvent town which they represent.

They desire an appropriation of $52,000 for town purposes next year, and say that with such an appropriation they can obtain money from the banks sufficient to carry on the present business of the town.

SIXTEEN WEDS FOURTEEN.

Ludwig H. Auer and Miss Bessie Thomas United in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 28.—The Rev. Dr. H. H. Sleeper, pastor of Grace Church in this city, last night married Miss Bessie B. L. Thomas of 610 Fulton Street and Ludwig H. Auer of 819 Elizabeth Avenue. The bride is only fourteen and the bridegroom is two years her senior. The ceremony was performed at the Grace Church rectory.

Miss Elizabeth Auer, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. The best man was William H. Reynolds, Jr. The bride was given away by her father, John W. Thomas. They are the youngest contracting parties ever known in this city.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY BONDS.

Those Held by the Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank to be Returned.

CHICAGO, May 28.—In the Globe Savings Bank litigation to-day, Judge Tuley sustained the master's report that the $126,400 worth of State University bonds held by the receiver be returned to the University Trustees.

The attorney for the receiver had objected to this report, but both counsel afterward agreed to an order turning over all the bonds not payable to bearer to the university. This is all but $18,300 worth. It is provided, however, that the question of final ownership of the bonds shall be reserved until the final settlement of the case.

POLICEMAN SAW THE BURGLARY

Didn't Shoot From Fear of Breaking the Window—A Syracuse Safe "Cracked."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28.—Three burglars broke into a safe last night in the office of the John Frazee Milling Company at Baldwinsville in full view of Policeman Leroy, who stood opposite a window and saw them working.

When asked why he did not shoot, Leroy said that he had his revolver in his hand all the time, but was afraid of breaking the window. He sent for help, and three residents of the town answered. A consultation was held while the work of emptying the safe was taking place. The burglars failed to find anything of value, and left the building by a rear door.

A general alarm was then sent out, but the men escaped. A revolver was found under the window of the mill this morning. Leroy denies that it is his.

Gunboat Newport Made 12.3 Knots.

BATH, Me., May 28.—The official figures for the trial of the United States gunboat Newport, tried on Thursday, when announced, showed even better speed than had been predicted, as the experts found that the gunboat made 12.3 knots with revolutions averaging 142.03.

Illinois Vaccination Bill Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—By striking out the enacting clause, by a vote of 27 to 10, the Senate killed Senator Mahoney's bill providing for the compulsory vaccination of school children.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure continues low in New England and the lower lake region and generally in the Atlantic and Gulf States. An area of high pressure covers the Missouri Valley and the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is low on the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in New England and the lower lake region and generally southward to the Gulf coast, also on the Rocky Mountain plateau.

The temperature is higher in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it is lower in the lake regions and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Rain has fallen in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the West Gulf States, and the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. Threatening weather with showers is indicated for New England, the Atlantic, and Gulf States Saturday.

The weather will clear in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley and be fair throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. The indications are that the weather will be fair in the Atlantic States and the central valleys Monday. The temperature will fall in the Middle Atlantic States Saturday and rise in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	64	56	57
6 A. M.	61	56	59
9 A. M.	67	61	63
12 M.	68	66	71
4 P. M.	62	69	73
6 P. M.	64	68	70
9 P. M.	62	67	68
12 P. M.	63	66	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1896	64
Corresponding date for last twenty years	63

SUGAR TRUST AND SENATE

Mr. Tillman Moves for an Investigation of Charges of Improper Relations Between the Two.

MAKES AN EXCITING SPEECH

Says Allegations Affecting the Honor of the Senate are Being Made—Aldrich Delivers an Indignant Reply—The Matter Referred.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) rose to a question of privilege and presented a resolution for another sugar investigation. The resolution quotes the Senate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry, and then proceeds as

Finance Committee did not go to the Arlington Hotel, or anywhere else outside their committee-room at the Capitol."

Mr. Tillman said he was glad the Democratic Party was relieved to this extent. He was not dealing with the subject as a party man, he said, but as a free man. Parties could afford to be rid of men responsible for the occurrences of 1894 and thereabout.

"No one denies," Mr. Tillman went on, "that for the last two months rooms at the Arlington have been occupied by the Finance Committee in easy touch with the telephone to New York and easy reach of agents of the Sugar Trust."

Why was it, he asked, that the Sugar Trust always could command a specific, instead of an ad valorem duty? Why was it that it cleared $25,000,000 in three years? It had cleared it, at the expense of every cup of tea and coffee drank throughout the country. It was the Republican Party who did it first; it was the Democratic Party who did it in 1894.

"And, now," said Mr. Tillman, "with a disgraced and demoralized Democratic Party out of power, and the Republicans in charge of affairs, we have another damning evidence of the Sugar Trust's power."

Newspaper Articles Read.

Mr. Tillman said he would now present specifications. He sent to the desk and had read a number of signed articles in the newspapers of New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, making serious charges against Senators. The names of individual Senators were mentioned for the first time.

The first article read from the desk began with "Smith Ahead on Sugar," and spoke of the New Jersey Senator's selling 6,000 shares of Sugar stock short, at a profit of $3,000.

Mr. Smith was not in the Chamber at the time. Then followed the reading of many other articles making intimations and charges of speculation and irregularity.

Mr. Tillman carried on a running comment as the reading proceeded, speaking briefly after each article. If any man had been influenced in the manner charged, the Senator asserted, he was not better than the "blackleg gambler with cards up his sleeve." Such a man should be made to hang his head in shame if his colleagues allowed him to remain in the Senate.

Another article from the desk spoke of the "large profits to Senators," and stated that 9,000 shares of Sugar stock had been handled the day before for three Senators.

Another article stated that Mr. White, a New York broker, had maintained sumptuous offices while the sugar schedule was in committee and had then gone out of business here.

"So it seems that some of us had a finger in the pie, and there are some pretty big fish in the pool," commented Mr. Tillman with mock humor.

He said it was about time these specific charges, most of them signed with the names of their authors, should be probed. There should be no mixture of the fake investigation and the new one.

"Let them stand apart. Let us not mix up the Democratic sheep with the Republican goats," Mr. Tillman said, "but let us have a fumigation."

It was not a time when Senators should sit there, apparently silenced by cowardice or corruption. The Republicans had received their recent campaign contributions from the "Octopus," and it should be brought to the light before the American people. If this "gang of thieves and robbers" were to have all they wanted, then let the American laboring man realize what a glorious Senate represented him at Washington.

In conclusion, Mr. Tillman reiterated that if the Senate was "rotten to the bottom" it should be proved. If these charges were false then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true the guilty Senators should be turned out and the Senate purged.

Mr. Aldrich's Reply.

Mr. Aldrich, Republican member of the Finance Committee, and in charge of the Tariff bill, immediately took the floor as Mr. Tillman closed. In view of the statements of the South Carolina Senator, Mr. Aldrich said he felt it was incumbent on him to make a statement as to the circumstances surrounding the framing of the sugar schedule. It had been charged, or inferred, he said, that the Sugar Trust dictated the sugar schedule.

"But I desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator, (Tillman,) and to every man in the United States, that no person connected with the Sugar Trust at any time or at any place influenced the framing of the sugar schedule, or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it."

Mr. Aldrich said that no living person outside of the members of the committee had any information as to the subject until two days before it was reported. Then the Senator from Nevada (Jones) had seen the schedule. This was only thirty-six hours before the report of the bill. No human being beyond this had received the slightest information.

"And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that he had not made the charges; he had merely submitted the statements now circulated before the public, with the authors' names signed. These writers had the right to accuse the Finance Committee if they could prove their statements, "and will you submit to it?" he said, addressing Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. Aldrich said the fullest investigation was courted; there was nothing to conceal.

In answer to a question by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Aldrich said he knew no more of Broker White, who had been referred to, than he did of a native of the Fiji Islands. The Senator said he never had bought or sold a share of the Sugar stock. He resented and denied all such intimations. It was easy for correspondents to make such charges, but he declared that those referred to by Mr. Tillman were absolutely false.

Without further debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

AN INVESTIGATION PROBABLE.

Senate Likely to Act Favorably on Tillman's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Jones of Nevada, Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, has not yet called a meeting of his committee for the purpose of considering the Tillman Sugar Trust resolution.

It is believed, however, to be probable that the resolution will be reported back to the Senate and that the Senate will order an investigation. There may be some delay on the part of the committee in acting on the resolution, but the presumption is that if a report is not soon forthcoming a motion will be made to take the resolution away from the committee and bring it before the Senate. That would mean a direct vote, and it is believed that on such a proposition the Senate would vote to consider the resolution and order the investigation.

An effort to discourage an inquiry is being made, and it is quite apparent that many Senators do not want an inquiry, but if there is persistent demand for an investigation, it hardly can be avoided. The declaration of Senator Aldrich that he courted the fullest investigation is regarded by some Senators as a challenge which must be met, and which can be met only with an investigation.

Senator Tillman has caused greater uneasiness than appears on the surface. Ever since the Sugar Trust stories of 1894 connected the names of certain prominent Senators with speculation in Sugar stocks, suspicion has been directed toward them and to others who were not then so prominent. Stories have floated about the city alleging that certain Senators have speculated in stocks, but these stories have not been traceable to any authority that could be relied upon by those who have had opportunity to repeat them in the newspapers. Senators have answered some of these reports by the assertion that it is not an offense in the eye of the law for a Senator to speculate.

Senator Aldrich may not have known it, but the rates of the Tariff bill were known and published before the sub-committee reported the bill.

A man who had spent the weeks preceding the report in hovering about the committee told a friend that he had remained in Washington just to speculate in sugar at the right time, and he admitted afterward that he made a "turn" by knowing in advance the rates fixed by the Republicans of the Finance Committee on sugar.

All the work on the bill now before the Senate was done in the rooms at the Arlington Hotel, hired by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate for the purpose, although the Senate had plenty of room in the Capitol and in the Maltby Building that could have been occupied with a saving of the large rental paid for the hotel rooms, and for the furniture supplied to meet the convenience of the committee.

There is just the chance that if the course that Tillman has adopted is persisted in, it may result in the exposure of some Senators who have escaped detection. If he should succeed to that extent he would be gratified.

Best and quickest way to Niagara Falls is by the New York Central—up the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

JOHN E. SEARLES ON TRIAL

Defense Moves for a Dismissal of the Case Before Judge Bradley on Three Grounds.

QUESTIONS NOT AUTHORIZED

Senator Allen Ironically Rebuked by the Counsel for the Defense—Prosecution Brief in Reply, but Severe on Mr. Johnson—Trial Adjourned Until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The trial of John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, followed that of President Havemeyer, before Judge Bradley, in Criminal Court No. 1, to-day. Judge Bradley's decision yesterday, which threw the case against Mr. Havemeyer out of court, robbed the Searles trial of much of its interest, despite the assertion of District Attorney Davis that the cases were not analogous and that the contention set up by the defense in the Havemeyer case, upon which the Judge ordered a verdict of acquittal returned, would not hold in the Searles case. The general belief was that the main question as to pertinency would be raised by the defense in this case, and that the Judge would be required to rule on that question before the defense opened. The indictment found against Mr. Searles was very similar to the one found against Mr. Havemeyer, except that the questions asked of Mr. Searles were somewhat different. The indictment recites that by a resolution of the Senate a committee was appointed to investigate certain charges made by the press concerning the election of 1892. The committee summoned Secretary Searles. He was asked by the committee:

Questions Put to Searles.

"What amount was expended by your company in the campaign of 1892?"

"I decline to answer the question," said Mr. Searles, giving as his reason for declining to answer that he did not believe it within the province of the committee to ask such a question.

The committee then asked: "What sum did you (meaning the American Sugar Refining Company) contribute to the Democratic campaign fund in the State of New York in 1892 that was used for the purpose of conducting the campaign in that State, at which time Cleveland and Harrison were candidates for President of the United States?"

"I decline to answer that question," was Mr. Searles's reply, and for the same reasons as given in the declination to answer the first question.

"Did you contribute to the Democratic campaign fund in New York?" was asked.

He again declined to answer.

The same lawyers who appeared for Mr. Havemeyer had charge of Mr. Searles's defense. Mr. Havemeyer sat by Mr. Searles's side in the rear of the table occupied by his eminent counsel. The members of the Senate Investigating Committee and other distinguished persons were present. Before the trial began District Attorney Davis, who conducted the case for the Government, asked that in the event the trial of the case was not concluded to-day (although he said he saw no reason why it should be) that it be adjourned until Tuesday. He gave as a reason important engagements of the counsel for the defense. To this Judge Bradley agreed.

None of the first twelve talesmen were challenged, but one was excused. The indifference of the defendant's counsel to the composition of the jury seemed to indicate their confidence that the case eventually would be taken out of the hands of the jury as that of Mr. Havemeyer's was.

Course of Procedure Repeated.

The course followed by the District Attorney in the Havemeyer case was repeated in the Searles case. The same documents were introduced to lay the basis for the trial. The defendant's counsel made no attempt to contest any of the documents, as they did in the Havemeyer case. Such extracts from Mr. Searles's testimony before the Senate committee as the Government and defense desired to be introduced as evidence were admitted without protest from either side.

Mr. Johnson, in reading these extracts to the jury, laid great stress upon Mr. Searles's repeated affirmation in reply to questions that he had "no personal knowledge." It was noticeable that Judge Bradley as these responses were read was busily engaged in making notes, and that Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles exchanged significant nods.

Senator Gray was the first witness called. He testified, as in the Havemeyer case, to the facts as to the Senate investigation. On cross-examination, Senator Gray said that he did not believe the question asked by Senator Allen was pertinent, and, with Senator Lindsay, had so reported to the Senate. "I did not believe it was pertinent," said he, "taken in connection with the questions he had answered. He had testified that no money was contributed for National political purposes, and none with the purpose of affecting legislation."

Judge Bradley himself put several questions to Senator Gray. He asked the witness if Mr. Searles was informed when he declined to answer Senator Allen's question that the committee insisted upon answers.

Senator Gray said he had no independent recollection on that point. When Senator Gray left the stand District Attorney Davis announced, to the surprise of the spectators in the court, that the Government rested its case.

Moved for Dismissal.

Thereupon Mr. Johnson, for the defense, moved, as in the Havemeyer case, that the Judge instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. He based his motion on three grounds:

First, that the questions Mr. Searles refused to answer were not relevant to nothing the committee was supposed to have been ordered to investigate; second, that the evidence did not show that the questions put were committee questions, so that if there was contempt, it was simply contempt of Senator Allen, and, thirdly, that the Senate had no power whatever to put the questions, even if the resolution authorized them.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to elaborate and argue the three propositions he laid down. The belief was so strong in the court room that the Government had lost heart in its case and that it was a foregone conclusion that Judge Bradley would sustain the motion of the defense that his argument was not followed with the same interest as on yesterday. Mr. Johnson raised a laugh by his declaration that money contributed might not have gone into the campaign. "Why," said he, "one of the organizations in New York City maintains a fund to maintain wounded and disabled braves." He was exceedingly ironical in his references to Senator Allen's motive in asking the questions of Mr. Searles. "Of course," said he, "we are not able to fathom all that wonderful, undiscovered sea in which Senator Allen buries his intent; we only know in a general way that he usually wants to make trouble for somebody."

At another point he spoke of Senator Allen's brain and then hastily qualified the simple noun. "I should have said 'great brain,'" said he, apologetically, "but hardly 'great wit,'" he added ironically. Mr. Johnson said he would prefer to have "technical" applied to his points than the adjective which properly described Senator Allen's question.

Defense Provokes Laughter.

In referring to the decision in the Havemeyer case, Mr. Johnson turned to the President of the sugar company, who was sitting at the defendant's table, and remarked: "Mr. Havemeyer is so pleased with the administration of justice in Washington that he finds it difficult to tear himself away." The spectators and even the staid Judge laughed outright. Before the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's argument he asked for a recess and the Court granted his request. The recess was taken at 12:10 until 1 o'clock.

After the recess Mr. Johnson continued his argument. While he was contending that the committee, if it was their purpose to hold Mr. Searles recusant, should have informed him that the question was pertinent, Judge Bradley interrupted him:

"Suppose in a court of justice a witness should refuse to answer a question on the ground that it was impertinent and immaterial," said the Judge, "would the witness be contumacious?"

"Not unless the Judge warned him that the question was pertinent," replied Mr. Johnson, who proceeded to point out that in the case of Mr. Chapman the committee in the presence of the witness had voted and had insisted upon answers to their questions.

He declared that it would be a "foul outrage" if the defendant, Mr. Searles, were found guilty of contumacy for declining to answer without being warned in advance that the committee insisted upon a reply. Mr. Searles was unable to cope with the distinguished men who constituted the Senate Committee. "In the olden days in the Orient," said he, "pilgrims coming from afar off to the high and blazing altars prostrated themselves. The august presence of this committee intimidated the poor, trembling witness. They denied him the presence of counsel. Must he act for himself without warning, with his liberty the price of his correct judgment? He owed a duty under the law to answer pertinent questions, but he also owed a duty to the corporation of which he was Secretary to guard its secrets from impertinent inquiries."

The Question Impertinent.

He argued that the question must have been impertinent, because if it had been ascertained that millions of dollars had been contributed for local campaign purposes, in New York, for instance, Congress would have no power to enact remedial legislation and could not raise a finger to prevent similar contributions in the future. It was purely a matter for the State to deal with.

Mr. Johnson concluded his argument shortly before 2 o'clock. District Attorney Davis's reply was comparatively brief. Taking up the last proposition of the defense, Mr. Davis insisted that one of the purposes of the Senate investigation was to ascertain whether there had been corruption to secure control of State Legislatures. "Monstrous," was the word he applied to the plea set up by the counsel for the defense. He said that he regretted that a member of the profession, "even under a retainer," should advance the proposition that Congress had no right to ascertain whether a false political legislative majority had been created. That no legislation was aimed at, he insisted, was outside the point. Mr. Davis contended that Senator Allen, when he asked the question, represented the Senate Committee in its official capacity. He did not do it as an individual, but as the representative of the Senate of the United States, "entitled," he added, looking at Mr. Johnson, "to the respect which some persons do not seem to accord him."

"Suppose," interrupted Judge Bradley, "that Mr. Searles had replied that the company had placed money in the hands of a certain person, and that tracing it through its various channels it had found its way into the hands of a United States Senator, isn't the court bound to hold the question impertinent unless the ultimate fact appears affirmatively?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Davis, who proceeded to quote from the decision in the Chapman case. The Judge pointed out that in a case at law seemingly immaterial questions were allowed when accompanied by promise of the counsel to prove their connections subsequently. Mr. Davis, in replying to this suggestion, said he did not desire to appear critical of his Honor's ruling.

Significance of Investigation.

If the rules of common law were to be applied in such investigation, there would be great risk that they would always come to nothing. In the case of an Investigating Committee, its members were probing. They could not know what the developments would be. They looked for footsteps and followed them whither they led. The anomaly, he argued, was not with a common law case, but with a Chancellor seeking facts. If there was, at the outset, a proffer to prove certain things, the investigation would be a waste of time.

Mr. Davis ended at 3 o'clock, and Mr. Johnson closed briefly. In recalling District Attorney Davis's statement that if this case were dismissed the statute under which the indictment was brought might as well be stricken from the statute books, Mr. Johnson said that would not be an extraordinary calamity. It had been enacted in 1857 and was not invoked until 1897.

At 3:30 o'clock, without rendering his decision, Judge Bradley adjourned the court until next Tuesday.

Owing to the engagements of Judge Jere Wilson, one of the counsel of John S. Shriver, the correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, his trial for contempt, which was set for next Wednesday, has been postponed until Monday, June 7.

THE EMBASSY TO THE QUEEN.

Ogden Mills of New York Made a Member—Mr. Reid's Special Title.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President has added another member to the special embassy which will attend the sixtieth celebration of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne, in the person of Ogden Mills of New York. Mr. Mills goes in the capacity of secretary and attaché to the special embassy. The commissions for the members will be beautifully engrossed, and altogether the occasion is special in every respect so far as the State Department is concerned.

Whitelaw Reid bears the title of Special Ambassador on Special Mission as the representative of the President, and Gen. Miles and Admiral Miller will have special commissions.

The Ambassador himself will carry for presentation in person to the Queen a letter from the President, which in general terms will be similar to that addressed to her upon the occasion of her jubilee celebration a few years ago. It is formal, yet kindly in tone, and expresses the appreciation of the President of the great good that has followed the long reign of her Majesty and hopes of a continuance of her health.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Agreement Entered Into by Which Tonnage Will Be Diverted to Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—A traffic agreement has been made between the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and the Ocean Steamship Company of New York by which considerable tonnage will be diverted to Baltimore for shipment to Southern points. Under it the Ocean Steamship Company will withdraw its line from Philadelphia to Savannah, and the business heretofore sent over this route will be divided between the Ocean Company's line at New York and the Merchants' and Miners' Line out of Baltimore. All freight which it is more convenient to send from Baltimore to Savannah will come to this port, while that in easier reach of New York will go to that city for shipment via the Ocean Line.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Trustees of Far Rockaway have granted franchises to the Ocean Electric Railway Company to lay tracks in that village.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart was at the Central Building yesterday to attend a meeting of the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association.

J. E. Cotes has been appointed Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mexican National Railroad Company, with headquarters at 353 Broadway.

Newly elected Directors of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad are W. W. Crapo, George Coppell, Thomas F. Ryan, R. B. Dodson, J. Lewis Stackpole, Lewis Pierce, Henry B. Stone, H. C. Potter, H. C. Potter, Jr., and John M. Graham.

ENSIGN STONE ORDERED BACK.

Miss Conde's Father Appeals to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Navy has taken a hand in the love affairs of Ensign Stone, whose pursuit of his fiancée, (as he claims,) Miss Conde, in Syracuse and Oswego has excited much interest.

Last night the young lady's father telegraphed Secretary Long from Oswego that the officer was bringing the family into unpleasant notoriety by his persistence in seeking to address himself to Miss Conde against the paternal will. He requested the Secretary to relieve him, and accordingly Secretary Long to-day telegraphed an order to Ensign Stone to return at once to his duties aboard ship at the New York Navy Yard.

Ensign Stone returned to Brooklyn last night, and at once reported for duty on the monitor Puritan. He refused to say anything about his visit to Oswego.

Can't Sleep, Why?

Because the nerves are weak and easily excited and the body is in a feverish and unhealthy condition. Nerves are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep because it purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

MAY TAX CHECKS ON BANKS

Also Deeds, Mortgages, and Other Instruments Indicating Money Transactions.

PROPOSED TARIFF BILL CHANGE

Advocated as a Substitute for the Tax on Tea and the Increased Tax on Beer—Predicted the Change Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate Finance Committee is considering a proposition to amend the Tariff bill by substituting for the proposed tax on tea and increase of tax on beer a tax on bank checks, deeds, mortgages, and other conveyances which would compensate for the loss of revenue which the proposed taxes on tea and beer would produce.

The first proposition was to provide a tax only on bank checks, but this has been broadened so as to include other instruments indicating money transactions. The committee has not decided upon the substitution, but inquiry is being made as to the amount of revenue that could be counted upon from the source indicated, and Senators familiar with the situation predict, with the utmost confidence, that the change will be made.

The members of the Republican side of the Senate generally are pleased with the success of their plan for considering amendments to the Tariff bill at night sessions of the Finance Committee, and are beginning to think they will be able to complete the consideration of the bill without any serious disagreement in their ranks.

The Finance Committee is generally conceding Amendments, which are insisted upon in the interest of party harmony. It, however, has become apparent that many amendments will be necessary as progress is made, and the tendency, in a general way, is to increase the rates.

There is no doubt that the bill, when completed, will carry some reciprocity provision, but the terms of it are not yet determined. The friends of Hawaii also are confident that the treaty between this country and Hawaii will be protected in some way.

PROGRESS IN THE SENATE.

Chemical Schedule Disposed of—Discussion on Window Glass—Finance Committee Sustained in All Votes.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Tariff bill was before the Senate again to-day.

Mr. Vest opposed the proposed increase of duty on soda ash from one-quarter to three-tenths of a cent per pound. He said the increase would be unfair to soap makers, and that it would not have been made but for the fact that Mr. Jones of Nevada, where the principal deposits of soda ash in the country were found, was a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada favored the amendment, and Messrs. Caffery, Walthal, Bacon, and Chilton protested against it. The amendment was agreed to without division. Afterward the vote was reconsidered, and the matter went over to permit Mr. Gray to be heard on it.

There was only brief discussion of the remaining paragraphs in the chemical schedule, Mr. Jones stating that while they were not accepted without protest by the Democrats, those in charge of the Democratic interests considered it unnecessary to consume time to no avail with the voting majority so evidently against them.

At 2:20 the first schedule was completed, and the next schedule, relating to earths, earthenware, and glassware, was entered upon.

Mr. Aldrich suggested limiting the fire brick to be imported at $1.20 per ton to those weighing less than ten pounds each. This was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich also offered amendments increasing the duty on Portland and other hydraulic cements in barrels and sacks from 8 to 10 cents per hundredweight, and in bulk from 6 to 10 cents per hundredweight. These amendments were adopted.

Several schedules were allowed to go over.

Mr. Vest criticised the rate proposed on glass bottles, decanters, &c., as the highest in the country's history. The amendment, however, was agreed to.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas objected in a vigorous speech to the rate fixed on window glass. He said that window glass was of universal consumption and the business of glass manufacture was in the hands of the trusts, two associations controlling practically the business in this country. He saw no reason for strengthening their hands.

"Among all the iniquities of the bill, and their name is legion, the glass schedule is the most monstrous," remarked the Arkansas Senator.

After a lively debate a vote was taken on Mr. Jones's amendment to reduce the rate of window glass from 1¼ to 1 cent per pound, and the amendment was disagreed to, yeas, 18; nays, 28.

The vote practically was on party lines, the Democrats for and the Republicans against the amendment. Messrs. McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) and Jones (Pop., Nev.,) voted with the Republicans, and Messrs. Heitfeld and Pettigrew with the Democrats. All of the committee amendments as to window glass, cylinder and crown glass were agreed to.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Aldrich yielded to urgent requests from Democratic Senators that the bill be laid aside. The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

NOMINATED TO BE CONSULS.

Two Illinois Men for the Posts of Cologne and Barmen.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President to-day made these nominations:

Consul at Cologne, Germany—FERDINAND NEUMANN of Illinois.

Consul at Barmen, Germany—MAX BOUCHSEIN of Illinois.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Carpentersville, W. E. Calvin; Whitehouse Station, J. V. Stillwell; Greycourt, E. G. Littell; Hewlett, T. S. Cheshire; Mechanicstown, W. H. Holden; Roscoe, W. W. Gregory; West Sayville, Richard Tucker.

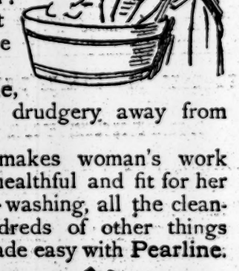
Connecticut—Rowayton, G. W. Bryan.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Commander Charles O'Neill, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department.

It isn't fair

the way the work of the human race is proportioned out and distributed. Look at the house-drudgery of women. Compare it in its hardness and wearingness with the occupations of most men!



The only way out of it is to use Pearline.

Use Pearline, and take the drudgery away from housework.

Pearline makes woman's work womanly and healthful and fit for her to do. All the washing, all the cleaning, and hundreds of other things besides, are made easy with Pearline.

538

Millions NOW USE Pearline

A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO DOUBLES THE NECESSITY OF

providing against serious results from Accident and Over-exertion, by USING

POND'S EXTRACT

For all LAMENESS or STIFFNESS, BRUISES, BLISTERING, CUTS, SUNBURN or CHAFING, incident to riding a wheel.

DON'T LET A DEALER HUMBUG YOU INTO BUYING ANY SUBSTITUTE.

Sold in Bottles Only. Buff Wrappers. Landscape Trade Mark.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK & LONDON.

AGAINST W. H. BAKER.

Contempt Proceedings Begun by the Temporary Receiver of the United Telegram Company.

BOSTON, May 28.—A petition to declare William H. Baker of Brooklyn, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, in contempt of court was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon by counsel for Marsden J. Perry, temporary receiver of the United Telegram Company.

Judge Colt issued an order upon the defendant to show cause next Tuesday why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The petition alleges that Respondent Baker is withholding 6,500 shares of stock of the Telegram Company from the receiver, in violation of the agreement under which he received them.

Mr. Baker is a stockholder in the United Telegram Company, and is the plaintiff in the case of Baker vs. United Telegram Company and others, in which this petition for contempt was filed.

THE BACCHANTE WITHDRAWN.

MacMonnies's Statue Not to Grace the Boston Public Library.

BOSTON, May 28.—The MacMonnies Bacchante, which McKim, Mead & White, the architects who built the Boston Public Library, designed to present to the city to ornament the inner court of the building, will never fulfill its destiny. The gift has been withdrawn.

When the statue was on exhibition for a few days last Autumn, the effect produced upon the public mind was decidedly unfavorable. Not only did the clergy protest against placing a nude female before the eyes of the studious youth of the city, but the artists, when called upon, rendered a verdict against it upon grounds of taste.

Remonstrances in writing, resolutions of protest, &c., were sent in to the Trustees in great number, and those gentlemen turned them all over to Mr. McKim. He has now withdrawn his gift, and the good people of Boston will breathe freer when they read of it to-morrow morning.

THE CLEVELANDS RECEIVE.

Princeton Students Meet the Former President and His Wife.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 28.—Princeton students had their first opportunity to meet former President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland to-day. Since their arrival in Princeton three months ago, several receptions have been given in honor of the Clevelands, and they in turn have received the society set of the town and university at their Bayard Avenue home.

No general reception to the students had been given, however, until to-day, when Prospect, the beautiful home of President Patton, was thrown open between 4 and 6, and the undergraduates were presented to the former President and his wife.

At 3:45 the students assembled by classes in front of Marquand Chapel, and at 4 they marched in a double column to Prospect. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland received them in the large parlor of the President's house.

Prof. William Libbey of the department of physical geography, introduced a representative man of each class to the hosts, after which these men presented their classmates.

For the seniors, Nielson Poe, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., presented his classmates. Harrison Hall of Dayton, Ohio, presented the juniors. Arthur Pomeroy of Cleveland, Ohio, President of the sophomore class, introduced his classmates, and Harry Ridgway Lathrop of Scranton, Penn., President of the freshman class, presented the men of 1900. Mrs. Cleveland was tastefully gowned in lavender and black.

THE ALLEN STREET CAR BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 28.—By a vote of 85 to 60, the House to-day passed the Allen Street Car bill, which is acknowledged to be a stalking-horse measure in the interest of Mr. Yerkes.

The opposition of the last few days disappeared, the fighters becoming disheartened at the strength of the measure. Representative Merriam of Tazewell, one of the leaders of the opposition, declared on the floor after the announcement of the vote that the Governor would certainly sign the bill if it should come to him for approval.

The bill will be reported to the Senate at the earliest opportunity, probably Monday afternoon. It may go to a committee and be reported back with important amendments immediately, or the course may be to amend the measure on the floor of the Senate, without any reference.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:50 A. M.—630 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Charlotte Horton; damage slight.

12:20 P. M.—233 Broadway; Robert J. Lane; damage, $6,000

1:30 P. M.—Seton Avenue, near Randall, Westchester; B. Nelson; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—454 West Thirty-fifth Street; Edward Snyder; damage, $10.

8:39 P. M.—181 Division Street; Louis Kabaus; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—25 Manhattan Street; Charles Valentine; damage, $25.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. Richard Lomer, Hamburg; D. W. Stevens, Washington, D. C.

ASTOR—W. H. Jones, Liverpool, England; J. H. Long, Chicago; S. Heinz, Principe; B. L. Duke, Durham, N. C.; Dunham, Needham, Washington; R. W. James, Jr., Philadelphia.

BARTHOLDI—David Gray, Hartford; R. J. Richards, New Bedford, and Charles H. Leeds, Stamford.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—H. M. Barker, Boston; B. R. Stoddard, Cleveland; John McGowan, Alma, Ontario; S. H. Upham, Providence; Edwin M. Abbott, Philadelphia; Benjamin S. Michling, Mauch Chunk; Major C. I. Bayley, British Honduras; the Rev. J. Grinters, Honduras, and H. M. White, Virginia.

BUCKINGHAM—H. C. Whitehead, Chicago; J. P. Reid, Japan; Dexter Hunter, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE—O. G. Staples, Washington, D. C.

CONTINENTAL—Dr. M. Emery, St. John's, N. B.; C. H. Taylor, Toronto; Dr. J. E. Smith, Altoona; William H. Braman, Litchfield, Conn., and E. L. Sanford, Providence.

EVERETT—Gustave H. Richter, United States Vice Consul, Demarara; Wallen W. Johnson, Philadelphia; C. B. Potter, Geneva; Lieut. F. Enblom, Stockholm; Emerson Wood, London, England; B. K. Morton, Melbourne; D. A. Orr, Harrisburg, and C. J. Moore, Savannah.

GERLACH—Walter Damrosch, C. M. Shelly, Washington; H. A. Broguard, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. F. Bayard, Delaware; Dr Selden H. Talcott, Middletown; J. Cook, Philadelphia; President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University; Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington.

GILSEY—Dr. Daniel Kennedy, Rondout; W. C. Wimberley, Philadelphia; P. E. Richmond, Pittsburg; John M. Dorrance, Houston; A. J. Rogers, Detroit; J. R. Sanders, Chicago.

GRAND—W. A. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. Bellingella, Baltimore; William L. Warfield, Bath; George P. Fultz, United States Army; W. R. Loveman, United States Army; W. A. Aldin, Minneapolis.

GRAND UNION—E. B. Beesely, London, England; Foster Bently, Chicago; F. W. Guilbert, Racine; C. J. Grant, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Robinson, Denver; C. F. Foss, Boston; C. Davies, Kingston; Frank Talbot, Buffalo.

HOLLAND HOUSE—E. A. Ford, Pittsburg; William F. Jarvis, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—W. W. Scranton, Scranton; Dr. C. M. Daniels, Buffalo; R. M. Reynolds, Monson, Mass.; Frank V. Bennett, Washington.

IMPERIAL—C. B. Stern, Milwaukee; F. A. Murray, St. Paul; L. Claflin, Milwaukee; H. G. Cogeshall, Waterville, N. Y.; W. Killin, Chicago; R. S. Suydam, Pittsburg; C. H. Ross, Sydney, Australia; J. A. Wood, Toronto; Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo; J. J. Pratt, Yuba City, Cal.; J. M. Buchannan, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—J. M. Beckwith, Rochester; S. H. Wheeler, Connecticut; Winthrop Sargent, Judge George C. Lorimer, Boston; J. Mitchell, Albany.

MARLBOROUGH—L. O. Miller, Richmond; E. W. Baker, Philadelphia; C. F. Tusler, Birmingham, Ala.; Judge J. Putnam, Saratoga.

METROPOLE—A. E. Withers, Toronto; G. T. Gonzales, T. M. Velasquez, City of Mexico; G. F. Bailey, Danbury; John H. Scotland, Albany; F. J. Porter, Chicago; George Hall, Philadelphia.

MORTON—A. E. Martin, Hartford, and A. H. King, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. C. C. P. Clarke, Oswego; Frank H. Head, Chicago; Charles D. Burrill, Litchfield; Col. I. H. Patterson, United States Army; Dr. R. R. Smith, Grand Rapids; Charles Alvord, Torrington, Conn.; George Tinker, Joseph Franklin, St. Louis; Moritz Krell, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Gerard, Stuyvesant, Jacksonville; H. G. Timmermann, Bay Shore; E. R. Hall, Pasadena, Cal.

NORMANDIE—E. M. Gaines, St. Louis; H. Chester, Rochester; V. L. Fleichman, Pittsburg; George H. May, Newton, Mass.; Judge J. H. Metcalf, Canandaigua.

PARK AVENUE—David A. and David Dwight Wells, Norwich, Conn.; O. H. and P. C. Morgan, Chicago; E. G. Findley, Kansas City; Samuel C. Trego, Philadelphia; E. H. Howard, Rochester.

PLAZA—Frank J. Hannon, Ogden; John D. Locke, Haverhill; Dr. I. A. Jeul, Dr. Charles Midelpart, San Claire; Lewis S. Cox, C. D. Hauk, Philadelphia; Charles Weston, Hartford.

SAVOY.—John R. Remington, George Quintard Horatz, C. Pendleton, Jr., Henry Mackay, Philadelphia; Robbins Battell Stroekel, Norwalk, Conn.; Samuel Weil, Buffalo.

ST. CLOUD—H. A. Miles, Baltimore; W. Wetherill, San Francisco; C. D. Lummis, Providence; W. H. Ellsworth, Boston; John B. Watson, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS—Robert McLaren, St. Catherines, Ontario; Joseph E. Owens, Brookline, Mass.; W. F. Walworth, Cleveland, J. R. Hawley, Hartford, and John D. Swinton, Port Jervis.

SINCLAIR—J. E. and J. J. Cox, High Point, N. C.

STURTEVANT—T. D. Read, Baltimore; W. Clayton Hackett, Easton, Penn.; H. H. Rand, Milwaukee; J. E. Liverone, Cincinnati.

UNION SQUARE—C. R. Willard, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—M. D. Erdell, Reading, Penn.

WALDORF—Dr. John Donovan, Sydney, Australia; E. P. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Penn.; Dr. Constantine Fahlberg, Germany; H. B. Bristol, United States Army; J. D. Cameron, Winnipeg; L. H. Thompson, St. Louis; Prince Poniatowski, City of Mexico; W. Strutzer, Moscow.

WINDSOR—N. B. Ream, J. S. Younglove, Chicago; George W. Clay, New Orleans; C. S. Burdick, Peoria; A. W. Johnson, Cincinnati; A. Cardoza, Clenfuegos; F. M. Hitchcock, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Burton, Mansfield & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; G. S. Mansfield, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chatman, Kendall & Daniels, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Chatman, notions; Holland House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. McPherson, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Mills, millinery; 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W

TRIED TO KILL HER BOYS

Mrs. Brown Gave Them Paris Green in Soda Water, and Then Drank Some Herself.

NONE OF THEM LIKELY TO DIE

The Double Murder and Suicide Attempted in a Brooklyn Drug Store While Two Clerks Were Present—Their Prompt Action Probably Averted Fatal Consequences.

Prompt action on the part of two drug clerks yesterday morning probably saved the lives of two children whose mother tried to poison them with paris green, and then sought to end her own life with a draught of the same poison.

The woman is known at 54 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, where she has been living with her sons, Charles, aged seven, and John, aged four years, as Mrs. Annie Brown, twenty-five years old. Little else is known of her there. But her crime, like that which ended the life of Robert Hillyard and his son, seems to have been actuated by melancholy. There was the same cool premeditation, and the same desire to die and take her children with her, but her attempt was not successful, and mother and children are in a way to possible recovery in the Homeopathic Hospital.

It was an hour before noon yesterday when Mrs. Brown, with her children, entered the drug store of K. F. Behrens, at De Kalb and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn. She is a well-appearing woman, and was neatly dressed; and her boys, bright-looking little fellows, were clad in dark suits and wore military caps.

Mrs. Brown went directly to the soda fountain, and asked for two glasses of vanilla soda. F. K. Harriman and another clerk, S. L. Wood, were in the store at the time. Harriman prepared the drinks, and pushed them across the counter. He noticed that Mrs. Brown was pale, and seemed ill at ease. She paid for the soda, and Harriman walked back to the prescription counter, and started to put up a prescription. Wood was busy at a counter in the rear, and at first paid no attention to what was going on in the store.

Her Talk Betrayed Her.

Harriman heard the woman talking in German to her children. She seemed to be pleading with them. Suddenly her voice ended in a sob with the words: "Good-by. I've done it."

Wood looked up. He noticed the boy's lips stained green, and saw something green in the glasses. The younger of the boys was in the act of draining the glass.

"Look," he whispered to Harriman, "I believe that woman's given them paris green."

"That's just what it is," exclaimed Harriman.

Both clerks sprang forward and reached Mrs. Brown just as she put the glass to her lips. She saw the movement, and gulped the liquid down. They caught hold of her and attempted to force the glass from her. She tried to retain it, crying in broken English: "Don't stop me; go away."

The men forced her into a chair, weak and exhausted, and took the glass away. Their suspicions of poison were confirmed when in turning they discovered on the counter an ounce box of paris green. It bore the label of a New York wholesale drug firm, Lehn & Fink.

Deciding to take no chances the clerks ran for emetics, and by the time they had a preparation ready the little boys were rolling on the floor in agony. They were first attended to and then the clerks turned their attention to Mrs. Brown. She fought them off, but they succeeded in forcing some of the medicine down her throat before they summoned an ambulance.

Anxious to Die.

"I don't want to live," she moaned, "why don't you let me die!"

Dr. J. V. Warden, from his house near by, and Ambulance Surgeon Allen, from the Homeopathic Hospital, arrived almost simultaneously. They applied the usual remedies with satisfactory effect, and then, on Dr. Warden's advice, all three were taken to the hospital.

Before Mrs. Brown was placed in the ambulance she admitted that she had intended to kill her children, and then herself. She was too ill to give any explanation, and the doctors refused to let the police bother her.

Probably the key to her desire for self-destruction is in a note written in German, which the police took from her pocket. A free translation is as follows:

"All farewell. I cannot bear this any longer, for my heart is broken. I die for him, the man whom I love above all. Alas, so truly, profoundly, and deeply loved. M. and P. My thoughts are yours. I swear to you my love for him. I pray and implore you, M., put H. not only. You know why. Nor me neither. Silent as the grave. Good-bye, M. P., and will you do as I desire? Your deeply unhappy sister, ANNIE."

Gossip of the Neighbors.

The letter was probably intended for Mrs. Brown's sister, who is said to live in Newark. No one at the Herkimer Place house could explain the allusions to "M." and "P." and "H." The house is a double tenement. She lived in two rooms on the first floor for the past three months. The neighbors know little of her. A Mrs. Clark, who lives on the second floor, knew her as Mrs. Brown, while some of the other tenants believed her name to be Singel. Letters came to her addressed as Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. Hegaman.

One of the neighbors said last evening that up to ten days ago a well-dressed man called upon Mrs. Brown several times a week, and Mrs. Brown said he was a druggist in New York to whom she was about to be married. When his visits ceased Mrs. Brown seemed downcast and despondent. She said she intended to end her life, as she had been deserted.

Yesterday morning she told Mrs. Clark and the janitress of the building that she would be dead before night. "If any one wants me, my name is Annie Brown," she said as she went out.

Some of the neighbors think the woman was mentally unbalanced, as she would frequently accost strangers in the street in mumbling and incoherent language. It is said she had an aunt in Jersey City and a brother on the police force in Brooklyn, but neither statement could be verified.

COMMON-LAW WIFE UPHELD.

Judge Nevius Holds that a Common-Law Marriage Is Valid.

An insurance suit involving the legal rights of a common-law wife was decided yesterday in favor of the contestant in the Hudson County Circuit Court at Jersey City by Judge Nevius and a jury. The suit was brought by Mrs. Maria Maskell against the Order of Chosen Friends to recover $2,000 on the life of Karl Wertron.

The defense also set up that as no legal or religious ceremony had taken place at the marriage of the complainant and Westron she could not bring suit as his widow.

Testifying in her own behalf she said that she supposed she was divorced when she accepted Westron's proposal. She went with Westron to a minister, who, on examining a paper that she had been given by a Justice, said that it meant separation only and not divorce. They then determined to marry themselves by declaration, which was formally done in the presence of the guests who had assembled for the wedding. Westron died in 1889.

Judge Nevius charged the jury that when a man and woman contract a common-law marriage, as did the complainant and Westron, by declaration, in the presence of witnesses, every requirement of the law concerning marriage is fulfilled. Her contract with Westron, therefore, constituted a valid marriage. The jury gave a verdict for Mrs. Marshall for the full amount claimed, with interest from Feb. 20, 1889, the time when proof of death was furnished to the order.

Telephony
is the spice of trade.

Wedding Silver.

The Wedding Present of to-day, if carefully and intelligently chosen, becomes the heirloom of the future. Especially is this true of Silverware. Intending Purchasers should bear in mind the fact that the Gorham Co. is the most important house in this line. Its products are of unexcelled workmanship; its trade-mark a guarantee of quality; its prices reasonable.

Gorham M'f'g Co.,
Silversmiths,
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

PRESBYTERIANS DISCUSS WINE.

Its Use at Princeton's Sesquicentennial Alumni Banquet Deplored by the General Assembly.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day had a sharp debate on the report as to the use of wine at the Alumni banquet, at the sesquicentennial anniversary of Princeton University. The committee recommended that, as the institution was not under the control of the General Assembly, no action be taken on four overtures received from certain Presbyteries. An amendment was offered in the shape of a preamble, expressing regret that intoxicating liquors had been furnished at a banquet given by an institution so beloved as Princeton College.

The discussion waxed hot, and points of order became numerous. Presently the Assembly got into the worst parliamentary tangle that it had experienced, when a Commissioner moved the previous question. The Moderator forgot the state of business and the decision of the previous question was left hanging, though the original mover tried to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Logan of Scranton, Penn., made the point of order that the matter was outside the jurisdiction of the assembly, but the moderator ruled that the assembly might take up anything in the universe. Prof. Martin of Princeton asked that the name of his university be not mentioned as the university authorities had no jurisdiction in the matter. This was characterized by a Commissioner as child's play, and ridicule was thrown upon the college banquet which a college did not control.

The confused discussion lasted till within a few moments of adjournment, when the whole matter was disposed of by a motion to lay it on the table, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, and the Assembly adjourned till evening.

The General Assembly to-day adopted this resolution:

"That the Assembly accepts as sincere the repeated declarations of seminaries that they are loyal to the Church, and that their teachings and properties are, in their judgment, full safeguards to the General Assembly, but if at any time in the future these seminaries should find that the changes should be made in their respective charters as the General Assembly has desired, it will be gratifying to the whole Church to have such changes made."

According to constitutional rule declared adopted on the affirmative vote of the requisite number of Presbyteries, it will hereafter be necessary for candidates for licensure and ordination to pass a satisfctory examination in the English Bible.

The General Assembly adjourned to-night. The session was the shortest held in eight years.

CHICAGO STREET-CAR STORY.

Report that the Yerkes Combination Will Secure Control of All the Lines and Acquire Huge Profits.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Insiders in street car circles profess to have information that the enactment of the Allen bill will be immediately followed by an entirely new course by President Yerkes and his associates in the financial handling of the North and West Side companies.

The story is that the new consolidated concern is to have a capital of not less than $50,000,000, and is to embrace not only the North and West Chicago Companies, but the Lake Street and Northwestern Elevated Companies. In short, all the trunk lines, surface and elevated, now under Mr. Yerkes's control are to be consolidated under a single management.

No difficulty is expected, according to these prophets, in securing the necessary franchise extensions from the City Council, thus allowing Mr. Yerkes to issue long-time bonds on his consolidated properties. With the franchises of his main surface lines extending from thirty to fifty years, it is believed Mr. Yerkes will have no difficulty in floating an enormous bond issue on his consolidated properties, resulting in an immediate profit of several millions of dollars to the manipulators. This would be entirely distinct from the natural rise in the stocks of the companies due to franchise extensions, and the ultimate profits to the insiders would probably add many millions to the wealth of Mr. Yerkes and his friends.

"IDENTIFIER" IS CONVICTED.

Sumner Guilty of Selling Jersey Land on False Statements.

Perrin H. Sumner, known as "The Great American Identifier," was found guilty of grand larceny last night, after a trial which lasted two days, before Recorder Goff.

He was accused of having swindled Charles H. Goodwin of Boston out of $1,200 by selling him practically valueless land in Sussex County, N. J., on the pretext that it was covered with timber.

LIQUOR SELLING DECREASE.

Col. H. H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner, Makes a Statement.

ALBANY, May 28.—Col. H. H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner, in answer to inquiries as to how many less places there are in the State where liquors are now sold than two years ago, as to the amount of tax collected, the method of collection, and distribution of the same, and the cities' proportion thereof, &c., has made a statement.

He says on April 30, 1896, when the law went into effect, there were 33,437 licenses in force, and on Nov. 1, 1896, there were 26,593 in force, being a reduction of 6,844 to that date. The reports thus far received indicate that there will be issued about 26,000 during the present tax year.

NOT READY TO FIGHT THE BELL.

Telephone Men in Chicago Postpone Action for Broader Organization.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Independent Telephone Exchange of the United States did not form a National organization to-day, as was expected. Instead of reporting the plan of such an organization, the Executive Committee suggested that a National convention be called within the next thirty days by the Executive Committee in order to give all of the 2,000 independent exchanges of the country an opportunity to be represented.

The members of the Executive Committee, after a long discussion, decided that if the independent exchanges were to combine against the Bell Company, it would be better to do so through an organization embracing a wider latitude than that which might be formed of the 100 or more persons present at the present meeting.

Boy Killed by a Trolley Car.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 28.—Anton Schilling, seven years old, was struck and thrown beneath the wheels of a car on the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad this evening on Grand Street, Corona. His legs were severed, and death ensued soon afterward.

Cayuga County's Treasurer Dead.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 28.—County Treasurer Cook died at 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Half rates to Niagara Falls for Decoration Day by the New York Central; along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

BOTH BLISS AND TRACY OUT

Senator Platt Expresses His Belief That Neither Will Accept a Nomination for Mayor.

PURROY'S PROPOSAL IGNORED

The Senator Announces He Has No Objections to Wilbur F. Wakeman for Appraiser If Secretary Bliss Wants Him Appointed—Hopeful About Quigg.

Senator Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington last night. They came to remain over Memorial Day, and Senator Platt says that politics has nothing to do with his visit. While the Senator is in town, however, there will doubtless be some informal conferences.

Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, who did not want Congressman Quigg made Chairman of the Republican County Committee, arrived in the city from Albany early in the afternoon and will remain here to-day. When asked how he liked the election of Mr. Quigg he just smiled and shook his head, and said that he had nothing to say.

Senator Platt, on the other hand, is very much delighted with Mr. Quigg as County Chairman. He said last night that he believed that Mr. Quigg would prove to be a great organizer.

Senator Platt was asked if he cared to comment upon County Clerk Purroy's often repeated remark that he and his organization would support either C. N. Bliss, Gen. Tracy, or Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York. Mr. Platt did not care to talk about Mr. Purroy, but as to the suggestion of candidates the Senator said:

"I have talked with Secretary Bliss about the Mayoralty matter and he will not accept the nomination under any circumstances. He proposes to stay in the Cabinet during President McKinley's Administration. It is my opinion also that Gen. Tracy could not be induced to accept the nomination."

Senator Platt did not discuss Seth Low as a candidate. It is the opinion among the politicians that Senator Platt does not look favorably upon Mr. Low as a Mayoralty candidate.

Senator Platt's attention was called last night to a report that he had said in Washington that Wilbur F. Wakeman of this city would be chosen as Appraiser of this port. The Senator responded: "If Secretary Bliss asks for the selection of Mr. Wakeman for Appraiser I believe that he will be appointed. If Secretary Bliss desires Mr. Wakeman I shall offer no objection."

This would seem to indicate that Mr. Wakeman, who is Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, of which Mr. Bliss is President, is going to get this very important office.

Senator Platt will talk with several of his political friends to-day.

CITIZENS' UNION AT WORK.

Enrollment Record Broken Yesterday—Demand for Literature.

It was announced at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 39 East Twenty-third Street, last night, by the Enrollment Committee that yesterday was the best enrollment day so far. Voters are being enrolled rapidly in every Assembly district, and there is a growing demand for the literature of the union. The Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, is to have a debate on the Citizens' Union next Tuesday night.

New Assembly district headquarters of the Union have been opened as follows: Sixth Assembly District, 78 Houston Street; Twenty-fourth, 1,050 Second Avenue.

The enrolled members of the Citizens' Union of the Thirty-second Assembly District met last night. Franklin Pierce was the chief speaker.

MOVE ON CLUB PROPRIETORS.

E. B. Corey of the Newmarket Dance Hall Arrested—Warrants Issued for Others.

Edward B. Corey, proprietor of the Newmarket Dance Hall, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with keeping a disorderly place. He expressed great surprise and said that he thought his Gramercy Club a legitimate business concern.

The arrest was a result of Thursday's conference between District Attorney Olcott and Chief Conlin, in which it was decided to ask the Attorney General to take steps for the closing of a certain number of so-called fake clubs, which are said to be a means for violating the excise law.

As another result of this conference, the Grand Jury filed indictments yesterday against several proprietors of clubs in the Tenderloin precinct. Warrants for them were issued by Recorder Goff and given to Central Office men for service.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—Rumors reached here to-day to the effect that Special Excise Agent Scott, who is reported to have been at work in New York City collecting evidence against clubs which are alleged to be violating the liquor law, had forwarded evidence to the Attorney General against certain clubs in New York City, on which that officer could base cases for the revocation of the charters of the clubs. The Attorney General's officers refuse to talk on the subject.

WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENT.

Dock Department's Plan Will Make Money for the City.

President O'Brien of the Dock Department said yesterday, after an interview with Mayor Strong, that the Mayor fully approved the department's plans for the proposed dock improvement between Gansevoort and West Eleventh Streets. The cost will be about $7,500,000, including the purchase price of the land which is being acquired, and work will probably be commenced during the early Summer. The city, Gen. O'Brien says, will be reimbursed by the annual rentals, which will aggregate $370,000 under the leases already made with the Cunard, White Star, and Wilson Lines. This is sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and 2 per cent. in addition into the sinking fund.

The plan has still to be approved by the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

STREET RAILWAY APPEAL.

Eighth Avenue Franchise Litigation to be Kept Up.

Notice was served yesterday upon Commissioner of Public Works Collis, the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that an appeal has been taken from Judge Beach's decision in the Potter case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

This is taken to mean that Henry J. Braker and the others interested in preventing the Metropolitan Traction Company from holding control of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface roads, and of equipping them with electric motive power, have decided to carry the case to the court of last resort. In this they have the backing of Good Government Clubs and many other political and labor organizations. An attempt will also be made on this appeal to have the city become party to the suit.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADWAY.—Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal; legal fees only; no client's interests over neglected; actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America. Telephone, 1836 Franklin.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 58th St. Tel. 1,531—58th St.

KING GEORGE IN DANGER

Making Preparations to Leave Athens to Evade the Fury of the Populace.

ON BAD TERMS WITH RALLI

The King Practically Barricaded in His Palace—The General Situation Extremely Serious—Warships Ready to Land Troops.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Constantinople says:

"To-day (Friday) the embassies received word from their respective Ministers at Athens that the position of the Greek royal family is now critical. King George is practically barricaded in the palace, and it is reported that he is making his preparations to leave Athens, in order to evade the fury of the populace. The relations between the King and M. Ralli, the Premier, are very much strained, and the general situation is extremely serious."

A dispatch from Athens says that elaborate measures have been taken to preserve order. Besides the police and gendarmes, a civil guard has been enrolled from among the most trusted inhabitants.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Theotokis, is resolved to deal severely with anti-dynastic movements. The fact that the warships at Phalerum are ready to land troops and artillery in the event of disorders occurring has deterred the revolutionists from making a demonstration.

GREECE, CRETE, AND EUROPE.

Hellenes May Leave the Islanders to Settle With the Powers.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of The Times at Athens says:

"Having formally accepted autonomy, the Government will abstain from advising the Cretans to resist Europe. M. Ralli, however, told me to-day (Friday) that it could not be expected that Greece would help on the adoption of the programme of Europe, as Greece could not undertake to be Europe's gendarme. He said that having advised the Cretans to abstain from all offensive movements against Mohammedans, Greece must now leave Crete to settle her affairs with Europe."

SHOT DEAD FOR A BURGLAR.

George A. Duey of The Associated Press Killed in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—George A. Duey, who had been connected with The Associated Press here and at Denver and other places for many years, was killed last night by Policeman Amos Booth. An alarm for burglary was given and Booth responded.

Duey was on his way home and refused to halt, when the officer shot him dead, mistaking him for one of the burglars. Duey had been employed in Chicago and was here visiting his family.

HORSES KILLED, MAN SAVED.

Hiram Potter of Starkey Has a Narrow Escape.

STARKEY, N. Y., May 28.—Hiram Potter nearly lost his life here last night. He was driving across the Northern Central Railroad tracks when a passenger train came along at a good rate of speed.

Before he could check the advance of his team the engine struck the two horses. They were instantly killed. Mr. Potter was left sitting uninjured in his now horseless carriage. His wife witnessed the occurence from Mr. Potter's house close by.

CHICAGO FIREMEN'S MONUMENT.

Granite Shaft in Oakwood Cemetery to be Dedicated Monday.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The shaft of granite erected in Oakwood Cemetery to the memory of the brave firemen who lost their lives in the burning of the cold storage warehouse on the World's Fair grounds July 10, 1893, will be dedicated with simple but appropriate ceremonies Monday. On the monument are engraved the names of the firemen and warehouse employes who were killed, and a brief recital of the manner in which they met death. Surrounding it will be the graves of the seven who were buried in the cemetery, the others having been interred elsewhere at the request of their friends.

BANK PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

J. F. Johnson of Logansport, Ind., Gets Ten Years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—John F. Johnson, late President and cashier of the State National Bank of Logansport, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary this morning by Judge Baker of the United States Court for the District of Indiana.

There was no sensation, and Johnson received the words of the Judge without a tremor, and Mrs. Johnson, who was present in the court room, listened to the sentence without emotion. By counting off good time, Johnson will have to serve about seven years.

OCTAGON AND OGDEN.

Will Meet in the Race for the Belmont Stakes To-day.

Principal among the features of this, the last day's racing at Morris Park, will be thirty-first renewal of the Belmont Stakes. Of the thirty-four three-year-olds eligible to start, probably the eight named below will be the only starters. The race will bring about another meeting between August Belmont's Octagon and Marcus Daly's crack colt, the Futurity winner, Ogden, and it should settle definitely the question of superiority between the two. Excuses have been made for Ogden's defeat in the Withers, and Mr. Daly's friends still claim that Ogden is the better horse, but that it being his first appearance, he was a trifle "short" in that race.

Another feature that should prove a drawing card to-day is the appearance of the gentlemen jockeys in the saddle. In the race for the Amateur Cup, Mr. Eustis, the brother-in-law of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will have the mount on the erratic Gotham, and if a thorough knowledge of horsemanship will get anything out of the horse, Mr. Eustis will make him run. Louis Haight, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Hunn will also be among the riders. The card for the day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Six furlongs, straight.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Shultz 110	Falernian	107
Eakins 110	High Tide	107
Humorist 110	Beaufort	107
Imperator 110	Amy Wade	105
Klepper 107		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs, straight.

Demagogue 112	Swan Go	108
Checkers 106	Ocean Blue	108
Lady Ashley 109	The Dipper	106

THIRD RACE.—The Belmont, for three-year-olds, of $4,000, with $1,000 in plate added by August Belmont. One mile and three furlongs, over the hill.

Ogden 125	Scottish Chieftain	115
Don de Oro 125	Horoscope	115
Octagon 122	On Deck	115
Arbuckle 122	Bannock	115

FOURTH RACE.—The Amateur Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,200, with $300 in plate added. To be ridden by registered gentlemen riders or amateur riders. One mile.

Gotham 137	Xmas	137
Hawarden 157	Diversion	134
Baroness 152		

FIFTH RACE.—The Van Courtland Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, of $1,500. Seven furlongs.

Premier 102	Set Fast	110
Brandywine 128	Trillette	93
Tinge 124	Hurl	85
Tremargo 120		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Dutch Skater 126	St. Agnes	100
Wolhurst 112	Counsellor Howe	100
Sue Kittie 103	Golf	98
Bastion 104	Timour	88

Two 24-hour limited trains, every day in the year, between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and its Lake Shore and Michigan Central connections.—Adv.

POSTUM CEREAL. | POSTUM CEREAL. | POSTUM CEREAL.

Proper Food.

Unnatural food and drink gradually undermine the stomach and the nervous system, and somewhere in the body the trouble shows, which drugs will not heal. It may be dyspepsia, constipation, heart trouble, kidney complaint or lung trouble, or it may show in bad blood, tumors, piles, weak eyes, &c.; these are caused by stomach and nervous disorder, and they cannot exist when stomach and nerves work properly.

Coffee is a polished villain that has undermined millions of systems. There are those who can and those who cannot use it. Hundreds of thousands of stomachs have been made well and healthy after years of distress when coffee was abandoned and

Postum Cereal Food Coffee

used at meals. If coffee is heavy on your stomach, try POSTUM, the original food drink with a coffee flavor.

See that you get POSTUM, and only POSTUM. Grocers sell it at 15 and 25 cents a package. Some wily grocers endeavor to palm off a worthless substitute on customers. The accompanying seal is printed in red on every package of the genuine.

If it comes to the table weak and unpalatable, rebuke the cook. Insist that she boil it 15 minutes, and that it is made black and rich as Mocha. Then it's magnificent.

IT MAKES RED BLOOD

CUSHMAN BROS., SALES AGENTS, 78 Hudson Street.
Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

COLLEGE RECORD BROKEN

Woodruff of the University of Pennsylvania Establishes a New Distance for Hammer Throwing.

EVENTS ON BERKELEY OVAL

The Preliminaries in the Field and Track Sports of the Intercollegiate Association—Those Who Will Enter the Contests To-day.

The preliminary events of the twenty-second annual field and track sports of the Intercollegiae Association of Amateur Athletes of America were held on Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The semi-finals and finals will be decided this afternoon.

The day was ideal for good athletic performances, but, although all the contests were close, only one record was broken. In the hammer-throwing event W. G. Woodruff of the University of Pennsylvania threw 136 feet 3 inches, thus breaking the previous record of 135 feet 7½ inches, held by W. O. Hickok of Yale.

Wefers of Georgetown had everything his own way in the 100-yard dash, as did Hollister of Harvard in the half-mile run and Burke of Boston University in the 440-yard event. These men are looked on as sure winners in their events to-day, although they will be pushed hard by men who made excellent showings yesterday.

The summary of the trial heats follows. The men whose names appear are qualified to enter the semi-finals this afternoon:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown; time—0:10 2-5; second, W. R. Hillary, University of Pennsylvania. Second Heat—Won by C. D. Whittemore, Syracuse; time—0:10 3-5; second J. W. Ehrich, Columbia. Third Heat—Won by F. W. Jarvis, Princeton; time—0:10 3-5; second, T. R. Fisher, Yale. Fourth Heat—Won by D. C. Byers, Yale; time—0:10 3-5; second, L. W. Redpath, Harvard. Fifth Heat—Won by R. D. Hoffman, University of Pennsylvania; time—0:10 2-5; second, W. J. Denholm, Harvard.

120-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by E. C. Perkins, Yale; time—0:16 4-5; J. McKibbin, University of Pennsylvania, second. Second Heat—Won by J. H. Thompson, Yale; time—0:16 2-5; S. H. Bijur, Columbia, second. Third Heat—Won by P. Van Ingen, Yale; time—0:16 3-5; Wheeler, Princeton, second. Fourth Heat—Won by F. T. Van Beuren, Yale; time—0:16 3-5; F. B. Fox, Harvard, second.

Half-Mile Run.—First Heat—Won by E. Hollister, Harvard; time—2:05 1-5; A. Grant, University of Pennsylvania, second; C. E. Ordway, Yale, third; D. Lyons, Georgetown, fourth. Second Heat—Won by S. J. Bayard, University of Pennsylvania; time—2:07 2-5; G. W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania, second; B. B. Hinckley, Yale, third; C. G. Draper, Harvard, fourth.

440-Yard Run.—First Heat—Won by R. D. Hoffman, University of Pennsylvania; time, 0:50 2-5; F. P. Garvan, Yale, second; H. H. Fish, Harvard, third; C. F. Luce, Yale, fourth. Second Heat—Won by T. E. Burke, Boston University; time, 0:50 4-5; W. H. Vincent, Harvard, second; N. B. Marshall, Harvard, third; S. K. Gerard, Yale, fourth.

220-Yard Hurdle.—First Heat—Won by E. C. Perkins, Yale; time, 0:26 3-5; W. P. Remington, University of Pennsylvania, second. Second Heat—Won by W. G. Morse, Harvard; time, 0:26 3-5; M. V. Bastian, University of Pennsylvania, second. Third Heat—Won by P. Van Ingen, Yale; time, 0:26¾; Wheeler, Princeton, second. Fourth Heat—Won by L. E. Jones, Princeton; time, 0:26 1-5; L. Warren, Harvard, second.

220-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by T. R. Fisher, Yale; time, 0:23; C. Billington, Wesleyan, second; J. K. I. Cody, Georgetown, third. Second Heat—Won by B. J. Wefers, Georgetown; time, 0:22 2-5; J. W. Ehrich, Columbia, second; J. W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania, third. Third Heat—Won by J. H. Colfelt, Princeton; time, 0:22 3-5; W. R. Hillary, University of Pennsylvania, second; W. J. Denholm, Harvard, third. Fourth Heat—Won by R. D. Hoffman, University of Pennsylvania; time, 0:23 1-5; T. W. Redpath, Harvard, second; F. H. Warren, Yale, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by W. G. Woodruff, University of Pennsylvania; distance, 136 feet 3 inches. J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, second; F. G. Shaw, Harvard, third; C. Chadwick, Yale, fourth; F. Smith, Georgetown, fifth.

Pole Vault.—Tie at 10 feet 9¼ inches between W. W. Hoyt, Harvard; A. C. Tyler, Princeton; J. L. Hurlbut, Wesleyan; B. Johnson, Yale, and R. G. Clapp, Yale.

Running High Jump.—Tie at 5 feet 11¾ inches between J. D. Wenck, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; I. K. Baxter, Trinity; R. C. Merwin, Yale, and W. G. Morse, Harvard. W. C. Carroll, Princeton, also qualified at 5 feet 10⅝ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by P. T. Remington, University of Pennsylvania; distance, 22 feet 3¼ inches. R. Garret, Princeton, second; E. H. Clark, Harvard, third; C. D. Cheney, Yale, fourth; H. T. Weston, Yale, fifth.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot.—Won by R. Garrett, Princeton; distance, 41 feet 1⅝ inches. R. Sheldon, Yale, second; J. C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, third; E. H. Clark, Harvard, fourth; C. S. Hughes, Boston University, fifth.

COACH LEHMAN'S COMPLIMENTS.

A Little Speech by the Oarsman at the University Club.

Rudolph C. Lehman, Harvard's rowing coach from Cambridge University, England, was surrounded last night by a number of friends at the reception tendered him by twenty-two members of the University Club at the clubhouse, 10 West Thirty-fourth Street.

In his speech of thanks for the honors showered on him, Mr. Lehman referred to athletics as the common bond between college men of England and America. He paid a high tribute to the spirit which prompts college men to enter and to govern the field of athletics in this country, and declared that nowhere are college men more enthusiastic over athletics than in America.

YALE VERSUS WISCONSIN.

Crews in the Race to be Rowed at New Haven To-day.

NEW HAVEN, May 28.—The crews in the race to-morrow between Yale and Wisconsin will row as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Rogers	Bow	Alexander
Whitney	No. 2	Sutherland
Campbell	No. 3	Chamberlain
Greenway or Mills	No. 4	Ollson
Bailey, Capt.	No. 5	Lake
Allen	No. 6	Austin, Capt.
Griswold	No. 7	Anderson
Langford	No. 8	Seymour

C. H. McLaughlin Sentenced.

Chester H. McLaughlin, who was convicted ten days ago of grand larceny, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday by Recorder Goff for implication in the Valentine forgery case.

Over-Exertion of Brain or Body.

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is wholesome tonic for body, brain, and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its actiton.

NEW YORK'S EASY VICTORY

Inexcusable Errors of St. Louis Gave the Home Team a Victory Yesterday.

RUSIE'S PLAYING THE FEATURE

The New York Team Played Excellent Ball, and Hit Esper Almost at Will—The Visitors Played a Ragged, Listless Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	21	7	.750
Cincinnati	19	11	.633
Pittsburg	16	10	.615
Boston	17	11	.607
Cleveland	17	11	.607
Louisville	14	13	.519
Brooklyn	14	14	.500
Philadelphia	14	16	.467
New York	11	13	.458
Chicago	10	20	.333
Washington	8	18	.308
St. Louis	6	23	.207

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—No game, rain.
At Pittsburg—No game, rain. Two games to-day.
At Louisville—No game, rain.
At Cleveland—No game, rain. Two games to-day.
At New York—New York, 8; St. Louis, 2.
At Chicago—Philadelphia, 11; Chicago, 7.

To-day's Games.

St. Louis in New York, (two games.)
Boston in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cleveland.
Washington in Louisville.

The New York baseball team returned from its Western trip yesterday and played the St. Louis team at the Polo Grounds in the afternoon. About 2,000 persons were present.

The game was not particularly interesting, and the result was never in doubt for a moment. Manager Nicoll put Esper in the box for the visitors, and sent McFarland behind the bat. Although Rusie's arm is in poor condition, he went in to pitch for the New Yorks. His work was the feature of the game. He was four times at the bat and made three runs. He also got four assists, and made no errors.

Holmes, the new left-fielder, though he did not cover himself with glory at the bat, made a good impression, because of the way in which he fielded his position. He did not make an error.

In "Bill" Clark's absence Parke Wilson covered first base, and covered it well. The team played excellent ball, and supported Rusie splendidly.

The St. Louis team played a ragged, listless game. Five hits, three of them scratches, were all they could make off Rusie's delivery, while the home team found Esper almost at will. A number of inexcusable errors by Cross and Douglas materially aided the home team in piling up runs.

The New York team will play two games to-day with St. Louis, to which one admission will be charged. The first game will begin at 2 o'clock. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	2	0	2	0	0	Douglas, 3b.	1	1	1	1	1	3
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	2	0	0	Dowd, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	2	3	0	2	0	0	Turner, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	2	4	1	1	McFarl'd, c.	1	0	5	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	1	H'seman, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	1	4	2
Wilson, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	0	Kissinger, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warner, c.	0	2	4	2	0	0	Murphy, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	0
Rusie, p.	0	3	1	0	4	0	Esper, p

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY—MEMORIAL DAY.

CONTINENTAL BICYCLES, $45

1897 Wheels, with all the improvements for this season. Wheels of the highest character — strong, easy running, light, handsome. Peers of the best. Why the reduction from $50? Simply this—

NEW CONTINENTALS

now here—made on the model for 1898. Our wheels are made by one of the most famous standard Bicycle concerns in America. The contracts for 1897 finished, they commenced planning for 1898. The work is completed. And our stock of Wheels being low, we started on the new model, and thus lead the entire bicycle business of the country. Many good points to commend it. Among them—

Frame of Mannesmann cold-drawn weldless tubing, 1 1-8 in. Flush joints throughout; all connections are of drop forgings and reinforced.

Front forks of Mannesmann seamless fork sides; crown is the popular and wonderfully strong arch—solid drop forging.

Cranks, the so-called two-piece—new diamond shape. Right crank and axle one solid drop forging; left crank fastened by a neat and effective device.

Bearings of Sandersen's best tool steel, absolutely dust proof, fitted with ball retainers.

Tread, 4 7-8 inch. Chain, 1-4 inch, Humber pattern. Gear, 70 to 88. Wheel base, 43 inch.

Tires, Hartford, Vim, or Morgan & Wright.

Colors—Plain black; maroon, decorated; or olive, gold striped.

Saddles—Choice of several hygienic styles. Weight, 23 pounds.

THE NEW CONTINENTAL IS $50.

The entire stock of this season's model is to go at $45 No need to dwell upon their worthiness. None better—few as good, and their equals cost about double. All sizes—for men and women.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES Just as good as ever—many better. Less expensive. Down to a business basis now. Complete stock here. Lowest prices.

Searchlight Lamps, $2.60.
Banner Lamps, $1.75.
Standard Barrel Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 75c.
American Clock Co. Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 35c.
Veeder Cyclometers, 10,000 miles, 95c.
Christy Saddles, $3.
Foot Pumps, 40c.

Basement.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS Dress for the occasion in preparing for a bicycle ride. If a warm day and dusty—you want a linen crash Suit to feel thoroughly comfortable. $3.75 buys one here. Golf knee bands. Last season similar Suits were thought cheap at five dollars.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE SUITS Just two styles—others, of course, but this story doesn't concern them—that are commanding the attention of scores of bicycle riders.

FIVE DOLLARS.

Made of all-wool fabrics in mixed colors, black and navy blue; also of cotton homespun mixes. Fly front coats, notched collar, tailor back, patch pockets, bound seams. Divided skirt that hangs gracefully when wearer is walking or riding.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE BOOTS An illustration of the leadership of this Shoe Store—fine quality chrome tanned kidskin boots,

AT $2.25.

Chocolate color and black; full height, liberal tongues, no skimping—the top-notch of shoemaking. Like other good things—imitated, but not matched at the price.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

RIBBONS Ribbons everywhere—you'd think *from* everywhere to see the quantity. All the newest shades, every wanted width. Prices are far below normal.

To cap the climax, a lot of chiffon edged Ribbons were added yesterday. The 35c quality

AT 18c

Twenty-five colors. A carnival of Ribbon bargains. Unprecedented.

MEN'S SCARFS AT HALF Money losses are bitter doses. The medicine man divides a dose between us and one of the foremost Scarf makers. Both had too many Scarfs. We pool the surplus to distribute it, and take one-half off the price.

New York very rarely sees

TWENTY-FIVE CENT

Neckwear such as is now offered here. There are hundreds of Neckwear stocks in New York, but only one with such chances. That one—Wanamaker's.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S SUEDE GLOVES 7,500 pairs Suede Gloves. They are from Terray Chaix & Co., Grenoble, France. Every Glove man knows *that* means quality.

Four-button Gloves.
Eight-button length Mousquetaire.
Colors right—tan, pearl, white.
All embroidered backs.

FIFTY CENTS A PAIR

The regular retail value is $1. Too many were shipped to this market—bad for makers, good for you.

North of the Rotunda.

CANDIES Salt Water Taffy has come to town. 25c the pound. All flavors.

Specials for this week—Mixed Chocolates and Chocolate Covered Marshmallows, regularly 30c; 20c lb.

Thirty and sixty cent Candies packed in fancy boxes, appropriate to Memorial Day.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

REQUITAL WILL NOT START.

His Trial for the Brooklyn Handicap Showed He Had No Speed.

After Requital had made such an utter and unexpected collapse in his race at Morris Park last Wednesday, the Thompson brothers, who own him, had him taken to Sheepshead Bay at once, and their trainer, James Rowe, was given instructions to "try him out and see what is the matter with him."

It was feared that he had been infected by the prevailing epidemic of distemper, or that he was afflicted with some other ailment which accounted for the miserable showing he made in the race against Handspring. Arrived at Sheepshead Bay, the horse ate, slept, looked, and acted all right. A veterinary was called in and examined him thoroughly, and could find nothing at all the matter with him.

Yesterday morning, therefore, Mr. Rowe gave him a trial at the Sheepshead Bay track. Requital looked and acted as well as ever, but, driven out, the best he could do the mile and a quarter in was 2:17. This was too slow, and it was announced that he would not start in the Brooklyn Handicap next Monday.

Requital has lost al his speed, temporarily, at least. Before his race at Morris Park he worked a mile very easily in 1:48¾, and before leaving the Brookdale track had worked the same distance over that slow track in 1:45. What is the matter with him is a complete mystery. It is believed, however, that he must be suffering from an attack of malaria, which is prevalent among the trainers who live at Morris Park. If this debilitating and enervating disease affects the men who live at the track, there is no reason why it should not attack the horses, though malaria is not in the list of diseases to which horses are known to be subject.

CHILD KILLED BY A HOG.

A Vicious Brute Attacks a Farmer's Little Daughter at Aumond, Ont.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 28.—A seven year old daughter of a farmer named Landry, living at Aumond, on the Getineau River, while in the house, was attacked by a vicious hog belonging to a neighbor which had strayed in at the open door.

A leg and arm were literally devoured by the brute, and the child survived but a short time after being rescued.

RACING AT CINCINNATI.

Fast Track, Lively Betting, and Good Sport—Two Favorites Win.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The sport at the Latonia track to-day was good, the track was fast, and the betting was lively. Only two favorites won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Lockhardt, 105 pounds, (Randall,) 8 to 1, won; Capt. Feirsal, 102, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Everest, 111, (Clayton,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:36. Claim, Prattle Buck, John McElroy, Olean, and Mary T. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. High Jinks, 110 pounds, (Clayton,) 3 to 5, won; Bonjour, 107, (Nutt,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Seaport, 110, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2, third. Time—0:55¾. Opponent, Dresser, Onagar, and Horioor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Paros, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Dorothy III., 95, (Nutt,) 9 to 10, second; Ondague, 103, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. Aimee Goodwin, Liberati, Sandoval, Prudent, and Parson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. French Gray, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; May Angeline, 103, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Doniante, 100, (Nutt,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Amelia Gerst, Breman, May Agnes, and Hilfalutin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdles, one mile and a quarter. War Bonnet, 145 pounds, (C. Brown,) even, won; Col. Harrets, 153, (Higgins,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Uncle Jim, 147, (J. Boyd,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:21¾. Folly, Col. Weightman, and Cunarder also ran.

A NEW BROOKLYN LEAGUE.

Incorporated For Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises.

ALBANY, May 28.—The American Municipal Ownership League of Brooklyn was incorporated with the Secretary of State today.

The association is formed to advance and spread the doctrine of the municipal ownership of all railroads, public franchises, gas and electric plants, water works, &c. The Directors are Dayoe De Waltoff, Michael Russel, Bernard Cantor, Ferd W. Buermeyer, Nemesis Manassa, Thomas McCormick, and John Kolb of Brooklyn.

10:00 A. M., New York; 9:00 next morning, Chicago.—New York Central's New North Shore Limited.—Adv.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Second Brigade Staff and the Second Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment at the Range.

LAST DAY FOR PRACTICE

Company H Causes a Surprise By Its Good Showing—Two Members of the Brigade Staff Qualified as Sharpshooters.

The last day allotted for rifle practice at Creedmoor came yesterday. The Second Brigade staff, headed by Gen. J. McLeer, and the Second Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Major W. Content, took advantage of the fine weather and practiced with good results.

Two members of the brigade staff—Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham and Major T. H. Babcock—qualified as sharpshooters at 500 and 600 yards with a rifle, besides qualifying at the pistol range.

In qualifications the Second Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment beat the First Battalion, but they had not the high wind to contend with that harassed the First Battalion on the day previous. The volley firing, on the other hand, was decidedly poorer. To the surprise of all present, Company H carried off the honors of the day, with a general merit figure of 52.10—almost ten points higher than the next highest figure of Company D, which was 42.99.

There will be no more shooting now at Creedmoor until August, when the supplementary days for sharpshooting and expert qualification set in, and in consequence of the new regulations, which are more stringent than heretofore, some interesting competition is expected. The summaries:

Second Brigade Staff.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total
Gen. J. McLeer	3 3 4 5 4—19	0 3 4 3 4—14	33
Lieut. Col. J. H. Frothingham	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 4 3 5 4—19	40
Major T. H. Babcock	4 3 4 5 4—20	2 5 4 4 3—18	38
Major F. D. Beard	4 5 3 4 3—19	3 4 4 0 0—11	30
Major W. E. C. Mayer	4 0 5 3 5—17	3 0 3 3 4—13	30
Major E. M. Grout	4 4 4 4—20	3 3 3 5 4—18	38
Major P. H. McNulty	3 2 5 3 5—18	3 3 5 3 0—14	22
Capt. E. Gulick	3 3 4 3—17	3 3 4 5 5—19	36

Sharpshooter Class.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Lieut. Col. J. B. Frothingham	4 4 5 3 5—21	5 5 4 3 5—22	43
Major T. H. Babcock	5 4 5 4—22	5 4 3 5 5—22	44
Ord. Sergt. C. E. Bryant, 23d Reg.	5 5 5 3 4—22	5 5 5 3 4—22	44

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Major W. Content	4 4 4 3—18	5 3 5 2—15	33
Major W. E. Lambert	3 4 3 5 4—19	3 5 4 3 3—18	37
Capt. S. Schieffelin	5 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4—21	43
Capt. G. G. Ward, Jr.	4 4 5 4—21	5 3 3 3 0—14	35
Adjt. C. E. Warren	4 4 4 4—20	4 4 2 2 3—15	35
Lieut. N. Morris	5 4 3 4 4—20	3 5 2 3 4—17	37
Capt. B. S. Barnard, Co. D	3 5 4 4—20	4 4 4 4—20	40
Lieut. R. A. de Russy, Co. D	2 4 4 4—18	3 3 2 4 4—16	34
Capt. J. W. Girard, Jr., Co. F	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 3 2 3 0—11	32
Lieut. H. Buck, Co. F	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 2 4—15	34
Lieut. H. G. Paine, Co. F	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 4 4 4 4—18	38
Capt. J. W. Dyer, Co. G	4 2 3 3 4—16	3 0 4 5 2—14	31
Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Co. G	4 4 4 4—20	2 0 3 4 3—12	32
Capt. D. Banks, Jr., Co. H	4 4 2 5 3—18	4 2 3 3 4—16	34
Lieut. A. V. Z. Post, Co. H	4 3 4 2 2—15	4 4 3 4 4—19	34
Capt. T. Denny, Jr., Co. I	4 4 2 3 4—17	0 4 3 4 2—13	31
Lieut. C. W. Smith, Co. I	4 5 3 4 3—19	4 3 4 4 5—18	37

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Major L. V. Meehan	5 4 3 4 3—19	3 2 0 3 3—11	30
Sergt. T. F. Dolan	5 4 4 5 5—23	5 5 4 5 5—24	47

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Corp. W. H. Scott	3 4 5 4 5—21	5 3 4 0 4—21	42
W. De F. Ireland	4 3 3 3 2—15	5 3 4 3 4—19	34
J. Frank	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 3 4 4 5—19	38
W. A. Mahnken	4 4 4 2—18	4 2 5 5 3—19	37

COMPANY D.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. C. E. Grebel	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 2 4 3 4—17	35
Q. M. Sergt. W. Dixon	3 3 3 4 3—16	5 5 0 4 0—14	30
Sergt. I. S. Martin	5 5 3 3 5—21	2 0 2 3 3—10	31
Sergt. T. H. Williamson	4 3 4 4 4—19	5 4 5 3 3—20	39
Corp. B. Fox	3 4 5 3 3—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	35
Corp. R. Haight	4 4 3 3 4—17	3 5 3 3 3—17	34
Corp. E. Clow	3 3 3 4 3—16	3 4 3 3 3—16	32
Lance Corp. J. Abbott	3 4 4 3 4—18	3 5 0 3 4—15	30
Lance Corp. H. Martin	3 4 0 5 3—15	4 5 4 4 5—22	37
Musician D. Wood	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 3 4 4 4—19	41
Musician J. Byrne	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
C. H. Alexander	4 3 3 4 4—17	4 2 4 2 0—12	29
A. H. Brown	4 3 3 3 3—16	5 2 5 4 4—18	34
A. C. Blockman	4 3 3 4 3—17	4 4 4 2 2—17	34
E. W. Bothe	4 4 4 2 2—16	4 2 3 2 4—15	31
W. M. Bodey	4 4 5 3 3—19	4 2 2 4 0—12	31
C. R. Bellows	3 5 5 4 5—22	4 5 5 5 5—24	46
J. Cohen	3 3 4 3 3—16	4 5 5 5 4—23	39
G. E. Dixon	2 4 4 3 4—17	4 4 4 3 4—15	32
D. J. Foulis	3 4 5 4 4—19	4 4 5 0 0—14	33
W. H. Gardner	4 5 4 3 3—19	4 3 2 4 3—16	35
A. H. Heller	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 4 4—16	33
W. C. Lytle	4 5 5 3 3—20	3 2 3 4 0—12	32
D. McFadden	4 4 2 3 4—17	5 0 3 5 0—13	30
P. E. Parentean	4 4 3 3 2—16	4 4 4 5 3—20	36
P. Reilly	5 4 4 4 3—20	4 3 4 0 5—16	36
W. M. Sutke	4 3 3 4 2—16	3 3 3 4 2—15	31
J. H. Spies	3 4 4 0 4—15	4 2 4 3 4—17	32
T. S. Trimmer	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 5 3 3 3—14	32
R. Uffelmann	3 3 4 3 4—17	0 4 3 4 4—15	32
L. B. Wolf	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 5 4 0—15	33
M. Zimmerman	4 4 3 4 3—18	3 3 5 4 3—18	36

COMPANY F.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
First Sergt. G. J. Murphy	2 4 4 3 2—15	5 4 2 4 3—18	33
Sergt. T. A. Burns	4 3 3 3 4—17	4 4 3 3 4—18	35
Sergt. G. W. McMein	4 4 4 4 3—19	3 3 4 4 2—16	35
Corp. J. Hagenbusher	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 4 4 3 5—20	37
Corp. E. Levy	5 4 4 3 4—18	4 3 3 2 4—16	34
Corp. C. Douglass	3 5 4 3 3—18	5 3 4 0 4—16	32
E. Bennett	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 2 3 2—14	34
A. Crawford	4 2 3 3 4—16	4 3 2 3 3—15	31
G. W. Clark	3 5 5 5 5—23	3 3 0 0 4—10	33
W. Cullen	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 4 3 4 3—17	35
E. Duffy	3 4 3 5 5—20	4 3 0 4 4—15	35
P. Fay	4 4 4 3—20	4 0 4 4 4—16	36
H. Farrell	4 3 3 3 3—16	4 4 3 4 3—18	34
J. Fishor	3 4 5 3 3—18	3 0 5 3 4—15	33
G. Gentsch	4 3 4 0 4—15	5 4 5 5 0—20	35
J. Goldstein	3 3 4 4 4—17	3 3 2 2 3—13	30
C. Heintz	3 3 4 5 5—18	0 0 4 4 4—12	30
G. Heely	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
L. L. Huson	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 4 3 0 0—16	33
W. Hall	4 3 4 3 3—17	0 5 3 3 3—14	31
E. Kent	0 5 4 4 5—18	4 2 3 0 3—12	30
H. Kaiser	3 5 3 0 0—16	4 5 5 3 0—17	33
E. J. Kingsley	4 4 4 3 0—15	3 4 3 4 2—16	31
C. Lauerman	4 2 4 3 4—17	5 3 0 4 5—17	34
W. Lewis	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 4 3 3 4—17	37
M. Neville	5 3 3 4 4—19	4 4 3 4 3—18	37
E. J. Powell	3 4 3 5 4—19	4 4 3 5 0—16	35
O. Nelson	5 4 4 4 2—20	4 3 3 4 4—15	35
R. Smith	4 5 4 4 4—21	0 0 4 3 4—11	32
W. Vogel	2 3 4 2 4—15	0 3 5 5 4—17	32
D. Whalen	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
J. Warshar	4 3 4 3 0—15	3 4 3 4 3—16	31

COMPANY G.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
First Sergt. J. E. Newcomb	4 3 4 3 5—19	2 0 4 2 5—13	32
Q. M. Sergt. P. Fennell	4 4 3 5 4—20	0 4 3 3 2—12	32
Sergt. P. J. Keane	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 3 3 4 0—13	30
Sergt. W. J. Marshall	4 3 3 4 3—17	3 4 0 3 4—14	31
Sergt. R. Strauss	4 4 3 3 3—17	3 2 3 4 3—15	32
Corp. H. J. Kleinhaus	3 4 3 4 3—17	3 4 0 4 3—14	31
Corp. W. R. Meindell	3 3 2 3 4—15	3 2 4 3 3—15	30
Corp. H. G. Devoe	3 3 4 4 3—17	5 2 4 4 3—18	35
Corp. R. Saunders	2 3 4 3 3—15	2 4 4 4 4—18	33
Corp. J. J. Truswell	3 2 4 5 3—17	3 3 5 3 3—17	34
Corp. R. G. Morehead	5 5 5 4 5—24	3 2 5 4 3—17	41
Corp. R. M. Fields	4 3 4 5 0—16	3 3 4 5 4—19	35
Corp. W. A. Sharp	4 2 4 2 5—15	2 2 3 3 5—15	30
J. Boyle	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 3 3—18	38
J. E. Cooper	4 4 3 0 5—16	4 3 4 4 3—20	36
M. D. Chalmers	3 3 4 4 5—19	4 3 3 3 3—16	35
H. M. Ennis	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 5 5 5 4—23	38
C. Hardy	4 5 4 4 4—21	3 3 3 4 4—17	38
J. Foster	3 3 4 2 5—15	4 4 5 3 2—18	33
W. R. Gough	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 3 3 4 3—17	34
L. A. Haskell	5 4 2 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 3—18	36
J. A. Hausner	4 4 5 4 4—21	4 3 4 2 0—13	34
R. A. Kenehan	4 4 4 2 4—18	0 4 4 4 4—16	34
A. F. T. Miller	0 4 5 4 4—18	3 3 3 4 0—13	31
G. Miller	3 3 4 3 5—18	0 5 3 4 0—12	30
M. Martin	3 3 4 4 3—17	4 3 4 3 4—18	35
A. Nord	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	37
J. Roth	3 4 3 2 5—17	2 3 4 4 4—16	33
W. P. Rooney	4 3 4 0 4—15	3 3 3 4 3—16	31
H. W. Sundermeyer	3 4 4 4 3—18	3 3 3 3 4—16	34
H. J. Seaman	3 4 5 3 4—19	2 3 0 3 3—11	30
T. J. Tankard	3 4 4 3 3—17	0 4 4 3 4—15	32
D. Thomas	2 4 4 4 3—17	2 0 4 5 3—14	31
E. W. Taylor	4 3 4 4 3—18	4 3 2 2 3—14	32
T. F. Throop	3 4 5 3 3—20	2 3 2 3 3—13	33
E. Warsh	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 4 3 3 3—16	31
F. Wanamaker	5 3 3 4 4—19	3 4 3 4 2—16	35
F. Fritz	4 4 4 4 4—16	0 5 3 3 3—14	30
C. Fritz	4 3 5 3 4—19	3 4 4 5 4—20	39
F. F. Baury	3 4 4 2 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
C. A. Hannaf	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 4 4 0 0—11	31
F. P. McCarthy	4 3 4 3 3—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
J. H. Honig	3 3 4 3 4—17	3 2 3 3 4—15	32
F. J. O'Brien	3 4 4 4 5—20	3 4 5 0 3—15	35

Volley Firing.

Company D, 33 men.	—16 bulls,	46 centres, 46
Inners, 26 outers.	General merit,	42.99.
Company F, 45 men.	—20 bulls,	30 centres, 63
Inners, 33 outers.	General merit,	37.59.
Company G, 74 men.	—18 bulls,	62 centres, 68
Inners, 37 outers.	General merit,	38.12.
Company H, 60 men.	—28 bulls,	54 centres, 75
Inners, 54 outers.	General merit,	52.19.
Company I, 40 men.	—24 bulls,	47 centres, 59
Inners, 44 outers.	General merit,	30.28.

Summary.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and staff	6	6
Non-commissioned staff	2	2
Hospital Corps	4	4
Company D	40	34
Company F	45	35
Company G	76	46
Company H	64	54
Company I	44	39
Company B	1	0
Total	282	200
	Practiced.	Qualified.
Second Brigade staff	8	8

COLLEGE WHEEL CHAMPION.

Roy Dawson Won the Bicycling Honors of Columbia University at Manhattan Beach Yesterday.

Ray Dawson is the champion cyclist of Columbia University. He won the coveted title at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon in the tournament promoted by the wheeling enthusiasts of the college. The honor went with the winning of the mile race, in which appeared such favorably known riders as W. H. Fearing, Jr., Irwin A. Powell, H. K. Bird, W. H. Hayes, and J. T. Williams.

It was generally conceded among the college cycle sharps that Powell would capture this important event, but Dawson loomed up decidedly strong, and held the race safe from beginning to end. The latter rode with excellent judgment, reserving his best efforts for the final sprint. Powell pedaled like a demon rider, but could not overhaul Dawson in the last few yards, who won by half a length. Powell was second, about three-quarters of a length before Bird, third. The winner's time was 2:15 4-5.

The tournament was very slimly attended, but the sport provided was up to the average. In addition to the Columbia championship, there were two championships for interscholastic riders to struggle for. They were a part of the programme of the annual games of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, decided recently at Berkeley Oval. The cycle races were not held there because the track is not banked sufficiently for fast riding. The points scored in the school championships do not affect Berkeley's claim on the championship cup, which her young athletes have now won for the second time, making it the school's exclusive property.

Both of the interscholastic championships fell to J. S. Dickinson of the Wilson and Kellogg School. He was clearly the master of the other candidates.

In the mile open handicap the victor was H. S. Waterman of Columbia, who had the limit dealt out by the handicapper, which was 125 yards. The ease with which this rider maintained his position in front made it obvious that the handicapper had underestimated his ability. Will R. Pitman, the local member of the State Racing Board, served as referee. The summaries follow:

HALF MILE FOR NOVICES.

First Heat—Won by H. S. Waterman, Columbia; A. A. Wilson, Brooklyn, second; H. C. Kuster, Triumph, Wheelmen, third. Time—1:06 1-5. Second Heat—Won by George F. Whiting, Orient Wheelmen; Harry O'Neill, New York, second; J. S. McCormick, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, third. Time—1:20 2-5.

Final Heat.

H. S. Waterman, Columbia University.....1
J. S. McCormick, South Brooklyn Wheelmen....2
A. A. Wilson, Brooklyn 3
Time—1:16 2-5.

Won by one length, with two lengths between second and third.

ONE-THIRD MILE INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Heat—Won by J. S. Dickinson, Wilson and Kellogg; C. C. Warren, Cutler, second. Time—0:43 2-5. Second Heat—Won by L. Huntington, Berkeley; S. M. Maben, Cutler, second. Time—0:47. Third Heat—Won by H. Polhemus, Cutler; R. R. Coffin, Cutler, second. Time—0:47 4-5.

Final Heat.

J. S. Dickinson, Wilson and Kellogg.....1
C. C. Warren, Cutler.....2
L. Huntington, Berkeley 3
Time—0:46.

Won by two lengths, half that distance separating second and third.

ONE MILE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ray Dawson 1
Irwin A. Powell 2
H. K. Bird 3
Time—2:15 4-5.

Won by half a length, the same distance separating second and third.

ONE MILE INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Heat—Won by R. G. Wemple, Dwight. D. Sullivan, Barnard, second; C. Henning, Berkeley, third. Time—2:53. Second Heat—Won by J. S. Dickinson, Wilson and Kellogg; H. Poillon, Columbia Grammar, second; G. Rieder, Barnard, third. Time—2:34 3-5. Third Heat—Won by S. McClare, Trinity; L. Huntington, Berkeley, second; S. M. Maben, Cutler, third. Time—2:47 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by H. Polhemus, Cutler; G. Pagenburg, Columbia Grammar, second; D. Mitchell, Columbia Grammar, third. Time—2:35.

Final Heat.

J. S. Dickinson, Wilson and Kellogg.....1
H. Poillon, Columbia Grammar.....2
H. Polhemus, Cutler 3
Won by three lengths, with four lengths separating second and third.

ONE MILE HANDICAP.

First Heat—Won by H. S. Waterman, Columbia, (125 yards;) W. H. Fearing, Columbia, (15 yards,) second; I. A. Powell, Columbia, (scratch,) third; E. G. Krumm, Harlem Wheelmen, (30 yards,) fourth; J. T. Williams, jr., Columbia, (40 yards,) fifth. Time—2:10. Second Heat—Won by W. H. Hayes, Columbia, (70 yards;) Ray Dawson, Columbia, (scratch,) second; George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third; Oscar Hedstrom, Riverside Wheelmen, (15 yards,) fourth; George Scofield, Richmond Hill, (50 yards,) fifth. Time—2:18.

Final Heat.

H. S. Waterman, Columbia University, (125 yds.).1
E. G. Krumm, Harlem Wheelmen, (30 yards)....2
George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen, (40 yards)....3
Time—2:09.

Won by about 200 yards, with a length and a half separating second and third.

1 OUT OF EVERY 3

Persons you meet every day,

WILL DIE

OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

or some trouble of the kidneys, urinary or female organs.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

In such a serious condition you must secure the best remedy you can find in the market

AT ONCE.

There is only one absolutely sure cure for these troubles, and that is

Warner's Safe Cure

"It has stood the test of time."

FOR MEMORIAL DAY TOURISTS.

This afternoon and to-morrow many cyclists will start on tours lasting over Memorial Day. The condition of the roads is important, and information on this point has been supplied by Secretary Bull of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, from reports received up to late yesterday afternoon. The territory embraced is within a radius of forty miles of this city.

In Harlem and Westchester the roads are in fine condition. Macadam roads in King's Bridge are excellent, and the dirt roads better than ever before; Broadway and Bailey Avenue are being repaired. At the trolley terminus in West Farms the road is badly torn up.

The roads in the following New York State localities are in good condition: Brewster's, Chappaqua, Chester, Cornwall-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry, Ellenville, Fort Montgomery, Garrisons, Fishkill Landing, Highland Falls, except Main Street; Montgomery, Mount Vernon, Nanuet, Newburg, New Rochelle, Nyack, Peekskill, Pelham Manor, Port Chester, Ramapo, Sing Sing, Spring Valley, Tarrytown, Tuckahoe, Turners, Washingtonville, West Point, and White Plains. Prohibitions differ in these places, but it is safe to keep off sidewalks, ride not faster than eight miles an hour, and carry lights at night.

Long Island.—Brooklyn, roads in Flatbush and Flatlands dusty; Rockaway Beach and Bath Beach, good; Shore Road, Sheepshead Bay, bad. Other good roads are Babylon, Freeport, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Richmond Hill, Sea Cliff, and Whitestone.

All roads within easy riding distance in New Jersey are in good shape, except in places where repairs are going on. These can mostly be easily seen ahead and avoided. The same is true of Staten Island. Roads between Clifford's Lane and Fresh Kills, Port Richmond and Mariner's Harbor, and the Greenridge Road are under repair. The Amboy Road is preferable.

SYMPATHY FOR WHEELMEN.

Simon Linkman of 193 Clinton Street, New York, and Henry Gall of 144 Essex, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday on a technical charge of assault preferred by Miss Alice Rapp of 122 Lexington Avenue, Jersey City. She and her brother were riding bicycles in York Street Thursday evening. The defendants, who were on a truck, ran her down. She was not hurt, but her wheel was wrecked. The men endeavored to escape, but Mr. Rapp seized the horse's bridle and held the animal until a policeman arrived. Linkman and Gall were locked up over night.

"I want you," and all men like you," said Justice Potts, after hearing the evidence, "to understand that bicyclists have just as much right in the street as you have. You will pay a fine of $10 each."

He also advised Miss Rapp to bring suit against the men for the damage done to her wheel, and to include the owner of the truck in the suit. The Justice is a wheelman.

The entire business of E. O. Thompson, New York and Philadelphia, has been purchased by Benjamin Thompson and E. O. Thompson, Jr., trading as E. O. Thompson's Sons.

Serge Suits

Regular Price $12.50 now $6.25

See for yourself how valuable these suits are.—Some are silk-lined, some plain-lined—all half-price, because they were taken from the old firm. We must have room for our new goods.

In Coats and Vests, and Trousers to match either Blue or Black.

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If you don't know our Tailoring Department you should, because we can save you time, trouble and money.

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HIRES Rootbeer—a temperance drink—quenches any kind of thirst. Tastes good, does you good—the more you drink the better for you.

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HIRES Rootbeer—a package makes five gallons. No trouble to make it—just fun and pleasure. Sold everywhere.

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FRECKles mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

SECRETARY GAGE HOPEFUL

In a Speech at Cincinnati He Says a Revival of Industry Is Near at Hand.

M'KINLEY FOR SOUND MONEY

Assurance Given by the Head of the Treasury that the President Has Not Forgotten His Ante-Election Pledges—Positive Action Promised in "Good Time."

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage made an important speech here to-night at the Commercial Club's banquet. After a few felicitous words addressed to the club and its guests from Chicago and Boston, Mr. Gage said:

"As I have observed and listened to the words passing from lip to lip among the members of the Commercial Club gathered here, I have discovered two particular themes which have a first place in the thoughts of all. These two themes are tariff and the public finances. Upon the settlement of these two questions enterprise waits and industry languishes. Over fifty times I have been asked 'When will the tariff discussion end and the measures proposed receive the final vote which will formulate the measure into law?'

"Over fifty times more I have been asked: 'Have the financial reforms, for which the people struggled in November last, been forgotten?'

"Now, it is not to be wondered at that you who have so long borne the burden and anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions.

"I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you needed reassurance and hope.

"As to the great fabric now before Congress, known as the Tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimony, however, to the sincere and good faith of those in both houses who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their great responsibilities and are working faithfully to discharge them.

"Nor do I think that the opponents of these measures are likely to oppose with willful and unjust obstructions the course of legislation. That there will be more or less fencing for position must be expected, but having now come into contact with many of the representatives of both houses of Congress, I deem it my duty to bear witness, so far as it may have value, to the honorable and patriotic motives that inspire the minds of the great majority, whether upon one side of the House or the other, and I prophesy an early result in the National Councils to which this great commercial question is now committed.

"I make these remarks, not to defend a body, for whom I hold no commission to speak, but to correct, in one direction, if I may, the operation of an injurious sentiment—a sentiment which is sowing evil seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity, and breeding hatreds. The one word for that sentiment is 'distrust.' Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyzes and destroys.

"As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance.

"If any of you harbor the suspicion that the Administration, but just now installed into the responsibilities of high offices, has forgotten or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It is unjust and unfounded.

"In good time and in proper order, the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear.

"In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with the legislative and administrative duties. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you.

"We have been passing through a period of great trial, and nobly we have endured the strain. The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illuminated with rational hope.

"The revival of industry is near, and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the Treasury an amount adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our Government, and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now foreseen can delay the recovery of past losses, and the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress, which we may humbly trust is in the benevolent mind of God to bestow upon the American people."

TWO MEN WERE STABBED.

Outcome of Trouble That Was Started by a Steamship Fireman.

A stabbing affray in which two men were seriously injured occurred on board the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania, at Hoboken, at the conclusion of the celebration of the company's fiftieth anniversary on Thursday night.

The final event of the two days' festivities was a dinner to the employes. Karl Freiheit, a fireman on the steamer, who had been drinking freely, came aboard shortly before midnight. The dinner was just finished. Freiheit insulted several of the guests. Third Officer Karl Zappenfeld ordered him below. He refused to go and Zappenfeld forced him down the stairway, assisted by Bernard Tischmann, the ship's butcher. Several firemen followed them but did not interfere.

When the two parties reached the firemen's quarters some one turned out the lights, and immediately afterward Tischmann and Otto Schultz, a coal trimmer, cried out that they had been stabbed. When the lights were turned on again it was found that Tischmann had received a wound in his right side, the knife penetrating the lung, while Schultz had received a severe gash on the left arm. Freiheit, who is supposed to have done the stabbing, had disappeared.

Freiheit was found by the police yesterday afternoon in a saloon on River Street and was committed to await the result of Tischmann's injury.

DID NOT REVEAL HIS SLAYERS.

Miner Laid on a Railroad Track at Dubois, Penn., to Hide a Crime.

DUBOIS, Penn., May 28.—During a drunken row on the outskirts of the town Wednesday evening John O'Grady, a young miner from Helvetia, was shot in the region of the heart. His assailants placed him upon a railroad track, with the expectation that a passing train would destroy the evidences of crime.

O'Grady revived sufficiently to roll off the track, and was found by a man who was passing. He refused to reveal the names of his assailants, and died without giving any information on the subject. Some members of a band of gypsies camped in the vicinity of the tragedy heard four shots fired and soon after saw two men rushing through a patch of woods. One of the men appeared to be wounded, and was being dragged along by his companion.

CALIFORNIA CONVICTS REBEL.

Seven Hundred Men Put on Bread and Water in San Quentin Prison.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., May 28.—Seven hundred convicts, comprising the jute mill force, rebelled at the prison fare and refused to resume work unless an improvement in the menu was promised.

The Warden and Prison Director Wilkins investigated the food question and pronounced the complaint to be without cause. The prisoners still refusing the work, all of the 700 were ordered placed in solitary confinement on bread and water until they should agree to conform to prison rules.

Thomas Lee Sing Weds Miss Thorne.

Thomas Lee Sing, who came to this country six years ago from Japan, and whose place of business and home are at 274 Seventh Avenue, this city, was married at New Brighton, S. I., on Thursday evening, to Miss May Thorne, daughter of John Thorne of 204 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city. The bride and bridegroom became acquainted in a Sunday school. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas O. Lowe.

DECORATION DAY PARADE.

Soldiers, Sailors, Grand Army Men, and Schoolboys Will March in the Ranks.

The schedule for the Memorial Day parade was completed yesterday by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, the Grand Marshal. Contrary to the custom of recent years, the militia will not take part, but there will be about 3,500 men and boys in line. The regular army and navy will be represented, as will the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Guard, composed of schoolboys.

The regular troops, forming on West Forty-first Street under command of Lieut. Col. Sinclair, will have the right of line. Naval detachments from the Navy Yard and the ships in port, forming on East Fiftieth Street, will follow. The First Regiment of Irish Volunteers will come next, escorting Gen. O'Beirne, with Robert S. Hellferty, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; H. G. Weaver, Assistant Adjutant General, and Col. A. L. Wube.

The line of march will be down Madison Avenue from Forty-first Street to Twenty-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Eighteenth Street. The reviewing officers will receive a marching salute at the Worth Monument, and Gen. O'Beirne will be saluted at Nineteenth Street. After passing the Grand Marshal the parade will dismiss. The Grand Army posts will march to the several cemeteries assigned them, and there decorate the graves of their dead comrades. The parade will start at 10 A. M. and reach the reviewing point shortly after 11:30 A. M.

THE SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

Pupils Pledge Allegiance to the Flag and Sing and Recite.

Many of the schools which will be closed Monday celebrated Memorial Day yesterday with programmes and exercises suitable to the day.

In Grammar School No. 69 it was celebrated with music, recitations, and drill. The primary children's exercises included a chorused pledge of allegiance to the flag and a play called "The Fairies' Tribunal, or Robbie's Trial for Reading Dime Novels." A feature of the performance was a fairies' ballet.

The grammar grade boys recited and sang, and went through a calisthenic drill and inspection. They saluted the flag and listened to addresses by the commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., President Hubbell, and Commissioner Ketcham, of the Board of Education; the Principal, A. J. Whiteside, and others.

The memorial exercises at Grammar School, No. 4, included choruses, recitations, and vocal and instrumental musical selections.

At the Rhinelander School, in East Eighty-eighth Street, the memorial programme was made up of patriotic songs, recitations, and the ringing of the "Liberty Bell." There was a meeting of the Board of Mercy, new officers were chosen, and President Hubbell was elected an honorary member. The children of the school, which is supported by the Children's Aid Society, are now planning to give a day's outing to some children of the down-town districts.

Brooklyn Paraders to March Far.

The Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn promises to surpass all former events. The line will form with the head of column on Bedford Avenue and South Eighth Street in the Eastern District, at 9:30 A. M. The formation of the Grand Army and civic societies will be under the direction of officers detailed for that purpose. The line of march will be up Bedford Avenue to Gates, to Washington, to Underhill, to Eastern Parkway, to and through the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch at the entrance of the park. The reviewing stand will be at the east end of the arch on the Park Plaza, and there the parade will be reviewed by the Mayor and his Cabinet and the members of the Common Council.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Fifth Cavalry: Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, from Troop D to Troop L; John P. Wade, from Troop L to Troop D.

Leave for four months upon his relief from duty at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., is granted to Lieut. Michael J. Lenihan, Second Infantry.

Transfers in the Twenty-second Infantry: Capt. John McA. Webster, from Company A to Company K; Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, from Company K to Company A.

Transfers in the Sixth Infantry: Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, from Company C to Company K; Lieut. William C. Bennett, from Company K to Company C.

Leave of absence for one month and twenty days from about June 15 is granted Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, Ninth Cavalry; for four months, from Sept. 1, to Lieut. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Joseph A. O'Connor is appointed an acting carpenter.

Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne is ordered to the Newport (R. I.) Torpedo Station.

Surgeon George P. Lumsden is ordered to duty at Port Royal Naval Station June 3.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington June 7.

Capt. William T. Sampson is ordered to duty with the Iowa, and to command the Iowa June 15.

Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Riggs is detached from the Detroit June 6, and has two months' leave.

Capt. G. W. Sumner is detached from the command of the Monadnock. He has one month's leave of absence.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Victor C. B. Means is detached from the New York and ordered to the Detroit June 6.

Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster is detached from the League Island Navy Yard June 25, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. A. Berryhill is detached from the Port Royal Naval Station June 1, and ordered to duty at New York June 4.

Commander William H. Whiting is detached from duty as commandant of the Puget Sound Naval Station June 15, and ordered to command the Monadnock.

Commander Charles O'Neil is detached from duty in charge of the naval gun factory, Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance June 1.

Impressive Catholic Ceremonial.

Several thousand Catholics are expected to visit Butler, N. J., during the triduum beginning to-morrow and continuing until Tuesday. It is a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anthony of Padua on the consecrated thirty acres in charge of a community of Franciscan friars. Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, will be present at to-morrow's ceremonial, which will be celebrated with unusual solemnity in honor of the Pope's silver jubilee as a member of the third order of St. Francis.

Archbishop Martinelli will officiate at the pontifical high mass at 10:30, and the Rev. W. O. Pardow will preach. A sermon will be delivered in the afternoon by the Rev. Father Eusebius, O. S. F., and at 3 o'clock the procession of the Church dignitaries Franciscan friars and pilgrims will proceed on their pilgrimage from shrine to shrine over the thirty acres of woodland and picturesque valley.

Cornerstone to be Laid.

The cornerstone of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, of which the Rev. John A. W. Haas is pastor, will be laid to-morrow afternoon at 3:30. A chorus of fifty voices will be present, and addresses are to be given in German and English by the pastor, F. W. Oswald, President of the First District Conference of New York Ministers, and the Rev. C. Armand Miller of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The church will be 75 by 100 feet, with towers 125 feet in height. The front will consist of Florentine Vermont marble. The cost is estimated at $75,000.

The Columbkille Centenary.

Arrangements have been completed for the celebration of the thirteenth centenary of Columbkille, one of the earliest missionaries of the Irish Church, under the auspices of the Gaelic Society, on Sunday, June 9. The Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Professor of Church History in the Catholic University at Washington, will deliver an address on "St. Columbkille and European Civilization," at Chickering Hall in the evening, and religious observances in his honor will take place at St. Columba's Church in the morning. An interesting feature of the evening's celebration will be the rendition of many of the old Gaelic Church hymns.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Eighty Thousand Sunday-School Children Paraded in the Streets of Brooklyn Yesterday,

A SPEECH BY MAYOR GLEASON

Reviewed in Prospect Park by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Mayors Wurster, Strong, and Gleason—A Parade in the Eastern District Next Week.

Sunday school children of Brooklyn practically owned the streets of that quiet town yesterday afternoon. It was the day of their sixty-eighth annual parade, and to keep up with the custom handed down by other generations of Sunday school children, over 80,000 happy youngsters with their teachers turned out and marched through the various routes laid out for them. There being so many children in line, it was decided, as in former years, to divide them into divisions for parade in different parts of the city, and under this plan the various parades were scattered from the Eastern District to Coney Island.

The main division, comprising nearly 15,000 children, marched through the up-town streets, and were reviewed in Prospect Park by a large number of leading citizens. There were among the reviewers Chief Marshal Tilly, Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, and Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, William Berri, Robert E. Pattison, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; Mayor Bond of Waltham, Mass.; Justices Cullom and Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Sankey, and many others.

Preceding the parade exercises were held at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, which many of the invited guests attended. Brief addresses were made, and among others Patrick Jerome Gleason, attired in a long frock coat and a beaming smile, told the children what a glorious thing a Sunday school parade was.

"I was young myself once," said Mr. Gleason in a soft tone of voice. "I was a Sunday school child, and used to go to the Sunday school because I liked it. Well, we hadn't so many children here in those days. The town has grown to be a big city, and the little children to big men and women."

Then Mayor Gleason went on to tell about the good times of his Sunday school days.

"I love children," continued the Mayor, in a pathetic voice. "I love you, and I love the children of Long Island City, and they love me, even if their parents do not."

At the Park there were musical exercises, after which the children passed in review before the stand on Anniversary Hill.

On the Heights and in the down-town district 9,000 children araded.

On Thursday next, the thirty-sixth anniversary parade of the Eastern District Sabbath School Association, Brooklyn, will be held on Bedford Avenue. Anniversary services will be held in the various churches previous to the parade. The scholars will meet at 1:30 P. M., closing their services so as to be ready to march at 3 P. M. It is estimated that fully 30,000 children will be in line of march. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, and Mayor Strong of this city will review the parade from the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue, corner of Rodney Street.

Jersey City's Sunday Schools.

The forty-third May Walk of the Jersey City Sunday schools took place yesterday. Owing to the great extent of territory over which the schools are dispersed, the parade was divided into three sections, one for old Jersey City, one for Harrison City, and one for the Bergen district. It is estimated that in the three parades there were 10,000 children.

THE CHURCHES IN SUMMER.

Plans of Some of the Ministers for Summer Work and Rest.

Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church will preach at Ocean Grove on the third Sunday in July. On the following Sunday he preaches in Tremont Temple, Boston, and during August he fills the pulpit of Woodward Avenue Church, Detroit. On week days he will lecture before the Summer schools in New England and Michigan. During Dr. MacArthur's absence the Calvary Church pulpit will be supplied by the assistant, Dr. Morse. During July and August the Sunday school will meet immediately after morning service. Calvary Church will not be closed and no service will be omitted.

The work of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Forty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Faunce is pastor, will, beginning with the first Sunday in June and continuing until September, be conducted from Armitage House, 343 West Forty-seventh Street. The Fifth Avenue Church will be closed beginning the first Sunday in July. Dr. Faunce will lecture in the Divinity School of the University of Chicago for six weeks beginning July 1. The last two weeks in August he will spend on the Massachusetts coast.

The Rev. Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, closed his house yesterday and moved to Stamford. During his absence the services at St. Bartholomew's will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Babcock. The church will be closed during August.

The Manhattan Congregational Church, which meets in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street and Boulevard, will be kept open for morning service during the Summer. The pastor, Dr. Stimson, will go on his vacation July 1, and during his absence different preachers will occupy the pulpit.

The Rev. J. D. Freeman of Fredericton, N. B., will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, at Seventy-ninth Street and the Boulevard, the last Sunday in June. The Rev. Mr. Haldeman will spend July, August, and September in France and Switzerland. The First Baptist Church will be closed for repairs during his absence.

The Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will spend August with his family in the Thousand Islands, and the Rev. Dr. Kerr B. Tupper of Philadelphia will be the supply.

During July and August there will be morning service only at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Foote will preach in Shenango and Greene Counties during these months. The last two weeks in July the Rev. Alfred H. Moment will preach at the Throop Avenue Church, and during August Dr. Adam McClelland of the German Theological Seminary and Dr. Peter Stryker will be the preachers.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will be kept open by the curate, the Rev. William Worthington, during the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, who goes during July and August to New Brunswick, where he has a cottage, and where he intends to spend most of his time sailing his yacht.

The Rev. George E. Strobridge of the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will take his vacation during August and the early part of September. The pulpit will be supplied each Sunday.

Emmanuel Baptist and Summerfield Methodist Churches, Brooklyn, will hold union services from July 18 to Aug. 29, and the preachers will be, in order, the Rev. C. A. Barbour of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. T. J. Villiver of Syracuse, the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Philadelphia, three Sundays, beginning on Aug. 1; the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains of New York, and the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate.

Father Bobier's Silver Jubilee.

Preparations are making by the Catholics of Bay Shore and Sayville, L. I., to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. James E. Bobier, which will occur June 30. Father Bobier is at present in the Holy Land, but will return in time to celebrate his jubilee.

Father Bobier was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, in 1841, made his collegiate studies at St. John's College, Fordham, and his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained on June 30, 1872, by the late Bishop Loughlin. He was sent by the Bishop to St. Augustine's Church, where he spent two years as the assistant to the Rev. James Rhatigan. From there he went to St. Peter's Church with the late Father Fransioli. He was next transferred to St. Cecilia's, where he spent one year, going thence to St. Patrick's Church, where for five years he was an assistant to Father Taaffe. He was then appointed rector of the Bay Shore and Sayville missions. Father Bobier also extended his work to the village of Bohemia, where he established and personally paid for a church for the worship of the Bohemians settled there.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 30.

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SUBJECT—Christian Faith Leads to Good Works. TEXT—James ii., 14-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—I Will Show Thee My Faith by My Works—James ii., 18.

Faith? or works? Which?

On the one side it is claimed that men are to be saved by faith in what Jesus Christ has done. On the other side that they are saved by their own obedience, or holiness of character. Last week "faith" was presented to us as the essential thing. This week "works" are presented to us as essential. Last week we considered the arguments of St. Paul. This week we have those of St. James. Now these two men are commonly looked upon as the champions of these two thoughts—St. Paul of "faith," and St. James of "works." Both of them, referring to Genesis, xv., 6, say "Abraham believed God, and it was counted (imputed) unto him for righteousness." But St. Paul argues from it, that Abraham was justified by faith and not by works (Romans, iv., 1-5,) while St. James says, "Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only," (v., 24.) Now there must be some satisfactory explanation of this seeming difference. Let us see if we can find it.

Last week we saw Paul and James together at the great conference in Jerusalem. The question before the Church was—How is a man to be saved? The answer hinged upon the place circumcision was to occupy. By the Mosaic law it was made obligatory. No one could be a partaker of the privileges and promises belonging to God's people unless he submitted himself to this rite. But when the Gentiles began to receive the Gospel of salvation, Paul taught them that it was not necessary that they should be circumcised. Simple faith in Jesus Christ was enough to secure all of the covenanted blessings of redemption, and an entrance into eternal life. Certain Jews, however, which believed disputed this, and taught that faith was not enough. The question was fully argued, and when the decision was reached it was James who pronounced it. It fully upheld all that Paul claimed, and the united voice of the whole church proclaimed the fact to all the world—to Jew and Gentile alike. At that time Paul and James were in perfect agreement. Both said that faith was the essential thing.

Now, in what sense is it essential? A familiar illustration will be better than an argument. Suppose a man from some foreign country, who has lived in this land for some years, begins to feel an earnest desire to return to the land of his birth. Letters from his father remind him of his old home. Imagination pictures him the days of his youth—their pleasures and friendships. Love to his father and mother begin to draw him toward them. But there is a great ocean between them, and that ocean in some way must be crossed. He cannot go under it or above it, or round about it; he must go upon it, by a vessel capable of riding its waves, and meeting all its storms! It must be suited not only to all of the conditions of the great deep, but it must be suited to all the conditions of his own being. Moreover he must know the time when the vessel sails, and the port from which she sails. He must enroll his name in the list of passengers, procure the stipulated ticket, and comply with all other conditions for the journey. In every sense all of these are essential. But it is very evident that not one of them is so essential as his own actual and personal entry into the vessel. If he is not found in the vessel when it sails, all that he knows and all that he does is of no value whatever, so far as his seeing his father is concerned. This one simple act is the essential thing, in a very different and a far more important sense than all other things combined.

Faith the Essential Thing.

Now when the sinner desires to return to his Heavenly Father, Jesus Christ is just such an Ark as he needs. Men enter into that Ark by believing and resting in all that God has said concerning Him and His atonement. It must be an actual, personal act. It is done by faith. Therefore, in a very peculiar and special sense, faith is the essential thing.

But in the case of the soul's salvation, it is not the return to his father of a loving son. The case would be more truly illustrated by considering the condition of a province in rebellion against its King. Such a province ignores his authority and refuses obedience to his laws. And yet in such a province we all know that there may be, and very often are, many very excellent men, most noble in all human affections, most helpful in all times of need, most honorable and honest in business, most exalted in intelligence and knowledge, most devout in all religious observances. But none of these things alter their relation to their King. So far as he and his laws are concerned, they are all rebellious, even the best of them, and no matter what may be their moral character, no virtue or benevolence or helpfulness among themselves will change, in the least, that relationship toward him. He may regret that such good people will not obey his laws, but he can deal with them only as rebellious subjects.

Suppose, however, that a man in such a province becomes convinced that his attitude toward his King is not only a great wrong in itself, but injurious to him personally. He realizes that he is not only disobedient to law, but that he is under its condemnation. If he falls into the hands of the King, or of his officers, he must, in all justice, suffer the penalty of disobedience. All of his deeds of kindness to his neighbors, and his moral standing among them, however high, will not in the least degree mitigate the penalties due to his character as a rebel against his King. Realizing all this he grieves over his position. He hears the King's proclamation offering terms of peace to all who will return to their allegiance to him.

Now it is very evident that it is very necessary that he should acquaint himself with those terms—that he should know just when and where the King or his officers will receive him, and that he should be firmly resolved in all future time to show by his life and conduct that he is a true and loyal subject. But necessary as all these and many other things may be, they are not essential in the same sense that his own personal acceptance of the King's terms of pardon is essential. Until he has done this one personal act, he is counted as rebellious. The moment he performs it, however, he stands in a new relation to his King, and is entitled to be treated and cared for as a loyal citizen.

In spiritual things God is this great King "the King of Kings"—and man is the rebellious subject. In the Scriptures he is called "a sinner," and his moral character cannot alter that condition. But, in His infinite grace, God offers pardon and peace to man, the sinner, through Jesus Christ, His Son. (Acts v., 31.) When any man accepts God's terms with "an humble, penitent, and obedient heart," then he enters into new relations with Him. He is no longer counted as a rebel, but is adopted as a son. This acceptance is a personal act. It is made by faith. Therefore, faith is the essential thing in a far higher sense than any other act the sinner can perform.

But Works Are Necessary.

Now it is to those who stand in this new relationship of sons that St. James is writing in this Epistle. He calls them "My brethren." (i: 1, 2.) They are the believing Jews. What he says to them is as appropriate to God's children now as it was then. These Christian Jews were everywhere surrounded by the idolatries and worldliness of the heathen. They were constantly tempted to deny their faith through fear, or to be seduced from it through pleasure.

But he does not chide or expostulate with them as if guilty of great offenses. He pleads and reasons with them, blending instruction with counsel. Like a wise and tender father, who knows the dangers which surround his sons, he seems to put his arms around them, and, drawing them close to himself with affectionate tenderness, he points out their weakness and their dangers.

So in this chapter in which our lesson is found the very first thought is that a child of God should live among men very differently from others. "My brethren," he says in his kindly way, "have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons." In other words, do not judge men, or deal with them according to their outward circumstances, but according to their inward spirit. They may be "the poor of this world," and yet be chosen of God and "rich in faith." (v. 5.) Deal with them as His children and your brothers.

Having dwelt upon this thought, unfolding it and illustrating its importance, he draws his conclusion: "What doth it profit my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works? Can faith save him? If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto him: Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye gave them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" (vv. 14-16.)

There is but one answer to such questions. The conduct declares that the man knows nothing of that faith for which St. Paul so earnestly pleads "which worketh by love." (Gal. v., 6.) If he does not love "his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?" (I. John, iv., 20.) His faith, however, earnestly he may have professed it, is of no higher character than that of "the devils," for they "believe and tremble." (v. 19.) It is a dead faith which produces no fruit. The act of a rebel, who takes the oath of allegiance indeed, but remains a rebel all the while.

Abraham's Abounding Faith.

But how to show what a living faith is, the apostles refers to an incident in the history of Abraham. (Gen., xxii.) When directed to offer up "Isaac, his son, upon the altar" at once, without the least questioning or hesitation, he obeyed. "He that had received the promises offered up his only begotten son, of whom it was said, That in Isaac shall thy seed be called." (Heb., xi. 17, 18.) It was a wonderful exhibition of faith. It was just as wonderful an example of obedience, and the appeal is unanswerable: "Seest thou how faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect." By it "the Scripture was fulfilled, which, saith Abraham, believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness." (vv. 22, 23.)

When, however, was this fact, that "Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness," made known and under what circumstances? Was it because of this "work," or obedience, in offering up Isaac? Not at all. If we look back to the history we find that it was when God "brought him forth abroad and said, Look now toward heaven and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them; and He said, So shall thy seed be." (Gen., xv., 5, 6.) It was many years before he led Isaac, his son, to Mount Moriah. It was in fact long before Isaac was even born, and long after Abraham had entered by faith into new relations to God and His promises. The obedience was the legitimate fruit of that faith.

Paul and James Compared.

What now is the conclusion of the whole matter? Let the apostles themselves answer the question.

PAUL—"What shall we say then that Abraham our father as pertaining to the flesh hath found? For if Abraham were justified by works, he hath whereof to glory; but not before God. For what saith the Scripture? Abraham believed God, and it was counted unto him for righteousness; we say that faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousness." (Rom., iv., 1, 3, 9.) It was reached it was James who pronounced it. It fully upheld all that Paul claimed, and the united voice of the whole church proclaimed the fact to all the world—to Jew and Gentile alike. At that time Paul and James were in perfect agreement. Both said that faith was the essential thing.

Now, in what sense is it essential? A familiar illustration will be better than an argument. Suppose a man from some foreign country, who has lived in this land for some years, begins to feel an earnest desire to return to the land of his birth. Letters from his father remind him of his old home. Imagination pictures him the days of his youth—their pleasures and friendships. Love to his father and mother begin to draw him toward them. But there is a great ocean between them, and that ocean in some way must be crossed. He cannot go under it or above it, or round about it; he must go upon it, by a vessel capable of riding its waves, and meeting all its storms! It must be suited not only to all of the conditions of the great deep, but it must be suited to all the conditions of his own being. Moreover he must know the time when the vessel sails, and the port from which she sails. He must enroll his name in the list of passengers, procure the stipulated ticket, and comply with all other conditions for the journey. In every sense all of these are essential. But it is very evident that not one of them is so essential as his own actual and personal entry into the vessel. If he is not found in the vessel when it sails, all that he knows and all that he does is of no value whatever, so far as his seeing his father is concerned. This one simple act is the essential thing, in a very different and a far more important sense than all other things combined.

Faith the Essential Thing.

Now when the sinner desires to return to his Heavenly Father, Jesus Christ is just such an Ark as he needs. Men enter into that Ark by believing and resting in all that God has said concerning Him and His atonement. It must be an actual, personal act. It is done by faith. Therefore, in a very peculiar and special sense, faith is the essential thing.

But in the case of the soul's salvation, it is not the return to his father of a loving son. The case would be more truly illustrated by considering the condition of a province in rebellion against its King. Such a province ignores his authority and refuses obedience to his laws. And yet in such a province we all know that there may be, and very often are, many very excellent men, most noble in all human affections, most helpful in all times of need, most honorable and honest in business, most exalted in intelligence and knowledge, most devout in all religious observances. But none of these things alter their relation to their King. So far as he and his laws are concerned, they are all rebellious, even the best of them, and no matter what may be their moral character, no virtue or benevolence or helpfulness among themselves will change, in the least, that relationship toward him. He may regret that such good people will not obey his laws, but he can deal with them only as rebellious subjects.

Suppose, however, that a man in such a province becomes convinced that his attitude toward his King is not only a great wrong in itself, but injurious to him personally. He realizes that he is not only disobedient to law, but that he is under its condemnation. If he falls into the hands of the King, or of his officers, he must, in all justice, suffer the penalty of disobedience. All of his deeds of kindness to his neighbors, and his moral standing among them, however high, will not in the least degree mitigate the penalties due to his character as a rebel against his King. Realizing all this he grieves over his position. He hears the King's proclamation offering terms of peace to all who will return to their allegiance to him.

Now it is very evident that it is very necessary that he should acquaint himself with those terms—that he should know just when and where the King or his officers will receive him, and that he should be firmly resolved in all future time to show by his life and conduct that he is a true and loyal subject. But necessary as all these and many other things may be, they are not essential in the same sense that his own personal acceptance of the King's terms of pardon is essential. Until he has done this one personal act, he is counted as rebellious. The moment he performs it, however, he stands in a new relation to his King, and is entitled to be treated and cared for as a loyal citizen.

In spiritual things God is this great King "the King of Kings"—and man is the rebellious subject. In the Scriptures he is called "a sinner," and his moral character cannot alter that condition. But, in His infinite grace, God offers pardon and peace to man, the sinner, through Jesus Christ, His Son. (Acts v., 31.) When any man accepts God's terms with "an humble, penitent, and obedient heart," then he enters into new relations with Him. He is no longer counted as a rebel, but is adopted as a son. This acceptance is a personal act. It is made by faith. Therefore, faith is the essential thing in a far higher sense than any other act the sinner can perform.

But Works Are Necessary.

Now it is to those who stand in this new relationship of sons that St. James is writing in this Epistle. He calls them "My brethren." (i: 1, 2.) They are the believing Jews. What he says to them is as appropriate to God's children now as it was then. These Christian Jews were everywhere surrounded by the idolatries and worldliness of the heathen. They were constantly tempted to deny their faith through fear, or to be seduced from it through pleasure.

But he does not chide or expostulate with them as if guilty of great offenses. He pleads and reasons with them, blending instruction with counsel. Like a wise and tender father, who knows the dangers which surround his sons, he seems to put his arms around them, and, drawing them close to himself with affectionate tenderness, he points out their weakness and their dangers.

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Questions on the Lesson.

What is the great question of this lesson?

What is the connection between this lesson and that of last week?

What apparently different conclusions do St. Paul and St. James draw from the case of Abraham?

What was the great question decided at Jerusalem, and how did they stand related to it?

What illustration is given to show that faith is the essential thing?

What is the condition of affairs in a province in rebellion against its king?

How does this condition illustrate that faith is essential?

To what class of persons is St. James's Epistle written, and how does he address them?

How does he show that works are necessary?

What kind of a faith is one without works?

What illustration is given of a real faith?

When and under what circumstances was Abraham assured that his faith was counted for righteousness?

What relation had his obedience to his faith?

How is the relation of St. Paul to St. James shown by their own words?

What, then, is the conclusion of the whole matter?

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

A Christian Endeavor Rally—Epworth League Programme.

New York City Christian Endeavorers are to have the largest and most interesting rally at Carnegie Hall on Friday night, June 18, that has been held in this city since the Christian Endeavor Convention a few years ago. Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of this young people's organization and President of the United Society, is expected to arrive in the city on that day from Europe on the Britannic. He has been abroad several months visiting Endeavor societies in Europe, India, and Africa. At the coming meeting he will give his first talk as to what he has seen of Christian work in foreign lands. Secretary J. Willis Baer and William Shaw, Treasurer of the United Society, who are coming from Boston to welcome Dr. and Mrs. Clark, have consented to attend the rally and speak. The officers of the New York City Union, of which W. L. Amerman is President, are busily at work arranging details, and tickets are to be sold to all Endeavor societies in this city. During the afternoon there will be a session in the Central Presbyterian Church, when the subject of "the business-like society" will be discussed by a number of Christian Endeavor workers. De H. R. Palmer will have charge of the music.

The Endeavorers of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church are pleased because at the recent convention of the Reformed Church in Newark, N. J., the Sloke Banner was awarded to their society for the largest proportionate missionary offering during the year. The amount contributed was about $450, of which $300 went toward the support of native girls' schools in India. The banner is the gift of the Chinese Christian Endeavor society, and is awarded annually to the Reformed Church society showing the best missionary offering. It was held last year by the Second Collegiate Church of Harlem. Two members of the Madison Avenue Church society are making preparations to go out to China as missionaries next September.

Transportation Manager Kinports has booked 190 Endeavorers for the special train which is to start from the Grand Central Station, go by the way of Albany and Syracuse to Buffalo, and then to San Francisco and return by the Northern route and the Yellowstone Park.

Great efforts have been made by the officers and committee to have the Memorial Day excursion of the New York City Endeavorers the most successful ever held. The excursion will take place next Monday, and the iron steamboat Cygnus will carry 1,500 young people to Laureiton Grove at Cold Spring Harbor on Long Island Sound.

The preliminary programme for the Epworth League Convention, in Toronto, July 15 to 18, has just been received. The great topic of the gathering is "Christ in the World To-day." At the opening afternoon session in Massey Hall, addresses of welcome and responses will be made. In the evening devotional services will be held in the Methodist Church, Cooke's Church, Massey Hall, and the Horticultural Pavilion. Addresses will be made by Bishops Ninde and Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Haven of Brookline, Mass., and C. E. Piper of Chicago.

The subject for the second day, "Christ for the World," will be discussed at meetings held in all four of the places named. The evening will reverse the subject to "The World for Christ."

Saturday morning will be devoted to rallies of league representatives from the respective branches of Methodism, meeting separately. In the

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES.

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,237 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Vertiscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
BIJOU—Jerminie—8:15. Matinee—2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinee.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New York—2:30 and 4:00.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinee.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

"ONE MAN RUNNING IT."

"Oh, they have no House over there anyway; they have one man running it," said Senator TILLMAN on Thursday. Yes, but doesn't he run it well? How innocuous is the condition of desuetude to which he has reduced the cranks, March hares, incoherent Populists, moonstruck howlers, fanatical mischief-makers, and loquacious ignoramuses of the House! And he does it all with such sure and solid self-possession.

Even the objecting DINGLEY got nervous as the Speaker sat silent while Mr. LEWIS of the State of Washington pressed his question of privilege to cover a resolution asserting the right and authority of Congress to forestall a lagging Executive by recognizing Cuban belligerency. Mr. DINGLEY objected that it was not a privileged question. Speaker REED said nothing. LEWIS grew hopeful and marshaled his precedents. The Speaker looked as though he would not harm a child. The member from Washington read his resolution.

Then the Czar sat up and swiftly squelched the belligerent LEWIS. The resolution was out of order, he ruled, and could be introduced only in the regular order and be referred to a committee. "Does the Speaker hold that the resolution should be referred to some committee that is yet to be appointed?" inquired Mr. LEWIS. "Certainly," replied Mr. REED.

It is our duty to deplore the autocratic and unconstitutional behavior of Mr. REED in reducing the popular branch of the Congress of the United States to its present inert and submissive state, "with one man running it." We accordingly deplore it. But we admit and appreciate his high utility as a squelcher. In these days of madmen's projects the country's strong tower of safety is not in the White House, as was not long ago the case, but in the Speaker's chair.

The business interests of the country know its value.

TAXING INDUSTRY.

In the fierce competition for the world's trade it is now recognized and insisted upon that one indispensable condition to success is the cheapest possible material of manufacture. This is as true for nations as for individuals or corporations. What, then, must be thought of a Government which deliberately shapes its legislation to increase the cost of this material?

This is what the Senate is doing day by day. Mr. ALDRICH sharply criticises the Dingley bill for excessive rates. But so far the rates he himself has proposed are often higher than those of the Dingley bill, and they are highest precisely on manufacturers' materials. Take, as a sample, the very large addition to the duties on borax and its various forms. This is absolutely a raw material. There is no possible demand for it except as an element in manufactured goods, a large part of which come into competition with foreign goods either in the home market or abroad. Mr. ALDRICH is the last man to be ignorant of these facts, or of their meaning. Yet he deliberately makes the Dingley duty of 2 cents on borate of lime 4 and 5 cents per pound. On the prices for last year this is an advance from 80 per cent. to 165 per cent. and 200 per cent. With the tendency to lower prices, this specific duty becomes a heavier percentage. The only possible motive for this oppressive action is to give a large profit to a combination in Nevada.

Again, white lead is a raw material. It was taxed 3 cents a pound under the McKinley law. This was cut in two in the present tariff. The Dingley bill made the duty 2½ cents a pound, and the Aldrich bill makes it 2¾ cents. Paints of which white lead is an important ingredient were exported last year to the value of $880,000. A motion to reduce the duty to the present rate was voted down under the lead of Mr. ALDRICH. Among the beneficiaries of this duty is the Lead Trust.

And this is called protection to American industry.

THE CITIZENS' UNION FOR HOME RULE.

The principle of Home Rule is asserted in the Citizens' Union declaration, the first article of which is here quoted:

"1. We uphold the principle, now for the first time embodied in the Constitution of the State, that municipal elections shall be held separately from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits uncontrolled by National or State politics, and this Union is formed to carry that principle into effect."

The Raines law amendments belong to "State politics" and party policy. They largely increase the revenue the State derives from New York and Brooklyn. Their professed purpose is to restrict the sale of intoxicating drink, especially on Sunday. The strength of the Republican Party lies in the rural vote. It is considered good policy for the party to put upon these two cities all the taxes their people will bear in order that the countrymen may be lightly burdened; and to appear to be stern and virtuous in dealing with the drink question in order to hold the votes of the rural moralists.

If its affairs were "uncontrolled by National or State politics" this city would have no Raines law. The sale of beer and liquors would be regulated by laws drawn in accordance with public opinion, laws embodying the views and wishes of a majority of the people affected by their operation, not laws imposed by legislators whose theories about the regulation of liquor selling have been formed in country villages where the rigor of prohibition is tempered by the private bottle.

That is Home Rule. It is a pertinent illustration, since the Raines law amendments forced upon the city by country legislators at Albany are exasperating to the people of the city and unjust and oppressive in their working. The illustration enforces the point that the Citizens' Union declaration of principles is a Home Rule platform. No candidate for Mayor on a party platform can be to the same extent a Home Rule candidate, since he cannot be wholly "uncontrolled by National or State politics," especially the latter.

Later, in the course of the canvass, the Union will no doubt take occasion to make specific affirmation of the Home Rule doctrine. But it is already clearly committed to it.

THE COURTESY OF THE SENATE.

It is not a bad thing to have in the Senate at least one social pariah who is tacitly excluded from the courtesy of the Senate. For it is the courtesy of the Senate which prevents any Senator from making a real investigation of charges affecting the integrity of Senators or from making any unpleasant remarks about their lapses from honor and honesty. It is the courtesy of the Senate, therefore, which has made that body the most agreeable place of resort in the United States for public malefactors.

When charges are made against the integrity of Senators in a manner that cannot be ignored, a Senatorial investigation is a process which no bribe-taking Senator and no Senator who speculates on the Exchange in the subject matter of legislation has any reason whatever to dread. He knows beforehand that it will be a solemn farce. As long as he cannot be "questioned elsewhere," as for instance in a Grand Jury room or a court, for his Senatorial action he feels entirely secure. The thorn in the pillow of such a Senator is a lewd fellow of the baser sort, like TILLMAN, who, being excluded from the courtesy of the Senate, cares nothing about it and is fully prepared to make himself disagreeable. Of course, he cannot force the Senate to make a real investigation of the charge that it is owned by a commercial corporation nor induce the "Senators from Havemeyer" to acquiesce in being exhibited in their real characters. But he can at least show that the investigations into their own conduct that they profess to conduct are shams and frauds.

This is the effect of the resolution offered yesterday by TILLMAN, which the presiding officer promptly referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, but upon the subject matter of which TILLMAN delivered his mind all the same. Even if the resolution were adopted, it would make no difference. It calls for a committee of five Senators, and it would be difficult to name that number of Senators who would make a real investigation. TILLMAN and ALLEN are the only ones who have shown any disposition to do so. These two wild men are not, in a general way, ornaments to the public service, but when the relations of the Sugar Trust and legislation are up for discussion they present about the most decent appearance of any Senators. They are at least not Senators from Havemeyer, and they are performing an important public service in deepening the contempt of the American people for the Senate of the United States as at present constituted.

GOV. LEEDY'S RAILROAD.

Suppose it were possible to build a railroad from Central Nebraska, through Kansas, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, and Texas, to the Gulf for $45,000,000, and that the builders were sure that when completed these various States would pay in $55,000,000 to the capital of the company and take over the road and run it. It would be a very poor set of financiers who could not manage to pocket out of that transaction a substantial profit.

This is the scheme which Gov. LEEDY gravely announced to a couple of thousand of Populists at Mankato, Kan., on Thursday. As he figures, the net result would be low freight and passenger rates for all who can use the road. If the four States interested could appoint a permanent commission of honest and competent men to build and manage such a road, without regard to politics, and on purely business principles, it is possible, but not probable, that lower rates than at present charged could be made to pay the expenses of operation and maintenance and a low interest on the capital. But if these conditions can be fulfilled, why bring in capitalists to build the road; why not build it with State money and save the difference; why not own the whole instead of a majority of the stock?

The conditions of course cannot be fulfilled. Not one of the States could name such a commission and keep it in control. Still more completely impossible would it be for the four States to act together. The whole scheme is worse than visionary. It is sure to be rotten. It would not reduce railroad rates, but it would greatly advance the selling value of public place in every one of these States. Gov. LEEDY may be as honest as he is primitive in his ideas. If he is, he would soon be crowded out. All Baba's thieves would be innocent persons compared to the men who would inevitably get control of such an enterprise.

A YEAR FOR FORENT GRABBING.

President CLEVELAND'S attempt to preserve some of the forests of the Western country from the timber chopper who would strip the whole land without regard to consequences of any kind has been thwarted by the Congress, and President MCKINLEY has been relieved from the unpleasant necessity of doing anything in the matter except to sign the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The proclamation of President CLEVELAND set apart lands in Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho, and South Dakota as forest reservations, upon the recommendation of a Forestry Commission of men of the highest ability and strictest integrity.

Under the agreement reached between the House and the Senate, in that most powerful of parliamentary combinations, the conference committee, the proclamation issued by Mr. CLEVELAND on Feb. 22, 1897, is set aside. The lands proposed by him to be reserved as to their forests, the retention of which is declared by the Forestry Commission to be of the highest importance, are, under the proposition of the conference committee, to be open to the spoiler for a year longer. Under regulations which may be found to be quite immaterial except to support the central proposition to afford more time to the timber hunters to strip a few more acres of the trees upon them, the depredators are to hold off the reservation of forests until March 1, 1898, and then the Government is to take what there is left.

The forests are worth much in the States to be affected by the proclamation of President CLEVELAND. Ought they to be traded for the votes for the Tariff bill of the Senators from those States?

THE FRENCH BULLDOG.

The vogue of the French bulldog, an exceedingly intelligent and picturesque member of the mastiff race, is not likely to be lessened by the sneers of narrow-minded Englishmen. The right little, tight little island has always been proud of its own bulldog, which, for ferocity and courage, has rarely been excelled, and which has served quite as well as the overrated lion as a symbol of national character. But nobody wants to rob England of its bulldog or the English bulldog of its glory. Everybody who knows any particular specimen of the English variety of bulldogs desires to be as polite to him as possible, to deny him no virtues, to leave him securely in possession of all his triumphs and bones.

It is the English idea, though, that there must be no bulldogs except the English bulldogs. Indeed, the English have two principal objections to urge against the French bulldog: First, that he is not a bulldog; second, that he is not French. Now, the first is preposterous. We defy any one who has ever seen a French bulldog to declare, with a straight face, that he is not clearly and obviously of the bulldog persuasion. Though vastly more striking in what may be called the scenic sense than his English cousin, possessing a more picturesque "mask," as the actors call it, and a richer variety of geometrical curves and angles about his absurd but brindle person, he is still obviously in close relationship with the bulldog family. He is, indeed, a variorum sort of bulldog, combining the merits of many other kinds of dogs with no defects at all that an unbiased observer can discover.

The second charge against him, that he is not French, was frequently made against NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Besides, who cares? As well try to condemn the Boston terrier by asserting that his appearance and manners are not strictly Bostonian. Both are remotely of Spanish origin, undoubtedly. The assertion that the French bulldog would be quite useless in bull baiting is an easy and safe one for its enemies to make. No possessor of a French bulldog is likely to put its prowess in this direction to the test. Such a dog costs too much money to be deliberately thrown away. In addition to which, bull baiting is an illegal sport.

The French bulldog, in short, is a most agreeable friend of man, (if the man is the right man,) having an affectionate disposition, in spite of his rather formal cast of countenance, and the quick intelligence of the terrier, and appealing irresistibly to the humorous side of human nature. It is known to be peaceable, yet is as safe a companion for young women or children as the chief of its tribe, the mastiff. No ruffian would risk an encounter with it. The French bulldog, thus, deserves praise rather than condemnation, encouragement rather than sneers; and, bat or tulip eared, it has come to stay.

NOT A PREMIUM ON CARELESSNESS.

It is not quite clear that the decision of the Appellate Term in the case of APPLETON against the receiver of the Harlem Casino Company will serve well as a precedent in all suits that may be brought hereafter for the recovery of the value of wearing apparel lost in restaurants. Because the plaintiff in this case has a chance of receiving $35 in money instead of the overcoat that was missing when he had finished his meal, it will not do to jump at the conclusion that restaurant keepers will always be held accountable for the hats and coats of people who buy food in their restaurants.

The evidence showed that a waiter took possession of the plaintiff's hat and overcoat when he entered the defendant's restaurant, and the Court infers that it was within the scope of the waiter's duty to do so. In a general sort of way a keeper of any public resort is liable to damage for property stolen in that place or for other injuries sustained by visitors, and spectacularly displayed notices of his irresponsibility are not likely to protect him. But there are many big eating houses in this city in which no waiter would ever think of relieving a customer of his hat and overcoat, and those are the very ones in which notices of the proprietor's refusal to assume responsibility is most picturesquely proclaimed. In these places every visitor is regarded as a possible thief; and these, too, are the ones in which the wise guests are most alert and watchful of their property and may be said to eat with one hand while keeping an eye on their hats, overcoats, and umbrellas with the other.

The owners of the Harlem Casino seem to have conducted their business on a different plan and to have adopted what may be called a Fifth Avenue policy without the needful machinery to carry it out profitably. The particular waiter who took the plaintiff's overcoat in this case may have regarded it as a fee or a suitable equivalent of one. In the really first-class cafés and other places of refreshment the waiters are always tolerably sure of fees, and reasonable precautions against theft are taken. In such places, too, it is likely that the proprietors would rather quietly make good any real loss than risk a public scandal and the consequent injury to trade. In all others sensible men and women will always be on their guard and not trust to the law to protect them if their overcoats and wraps are missing about the time the blue-glass fingerbowls, with thick slices of lemon floating in them, are placed on the table. Even if, after weary months of litigation, one "recovers," he still does not get his property back. Mr. APPLETON, for instance, receives $35 to buy a new overcoat just when overcoats are going out and outing flannels are coming in.

SALVATION AND NOISE.

It is altogether probable that the majority of the residents of this city will not agree with the excited comments of one minister on the verdict against the Salvation Army for making too much noise. He said: "All lovers of GOD and humanity are with you. Last night 7,000 people witnessed a brutal prizefight watched by the police; that was all right, judged by the devil. To praise God in a land of religious freedom is a nuisance. If New York is not going to the devil, the devil is coming to New York." It is a great pity that some ministers find it necessary to talk illogically, recklessly, and untruthfully when they are making ex cathedra assertions. It is not true that all lovers of GOD and humanity are with the Salvation Army in its present trouble, and the reverend gentleman had no right to make an assertion which he could not possibly have taken measures to substantiate.

The fact that 7,000 persons watched a prizefight in one part of the city does not make it right for several hundred persons to sing loudly and continuously to the discomfort of their neighbors in some other part. No one has done anything or said anything to justify the declaration that the praise of GOD has been adjudged a nuisance. His praises are sung without hindrance in New York in public churches and private homes every day of the year. No one objects to this. New York may be going to the devil, or the devil may be coming here. We should judge from the heated utterance of the reverend gentleman that he had already arrived.

The plain truth is that this is a question entirely dissociated from religion or the church. No one objects to the Salvation Army. On the contrary, the great majority of people believe that it reaches persons not otherwise to be touched by religious influences. No one objects to Salvation Army methods unless they are permitted to become a public nuisance. The moment that the employment of popular music as a part of the general plan was permitted to intrench upon the rights of the army's neighbors to enjoy peace and quiet in their own homes at reasonable hours, it became a public nuisance and ceased to have any claim to consideration merely because it was part of a religious apparatus.

The theory of the law is that even criminals have rights. A man cannot legally go up to another man in the street and knock him down just because that man is known to be a pickpocket. It is assault and battery. We have no information that complainants against the Salvation Army were irreligious people. But the theory of the army and such of its sympathizers as the minister before quoted seems to be that they were. Yet, that would make no difference in the case. The thumpings and drummings and shoutings of the army at unseasonable hours annoyed those people, and a jury of their fellow-citizens has very properly decided that the persons who annoyed them ought to be punished. Civil liberty is thus maintained and religious liberty is in no way impaired. Meanwhile the army is preparing for the appearance next Wednesday evening of Adjt. J. C. LUDGATE, the "champion long-distance singer of the world," who will sing fifty-one songs without stopping. In view of the recent verdict we should advise the army to conduct that performance in the cellar with the door shut.

It seems that the work of paving Fifth Avenue might be pushed much harder than it is pushed at present. For a year the avenue has been "no thoroughfare" and has been useless for the purposes of great public demonstrations, for which it is our most eligible street, as well as for the purposes of a quiet life on the part of the neighboring residents. Gen. COLLIS seems to have taken the ground that there is no occasion now for haste, seeing that the season has arrived when the dwellers in Fifth Avenue are beginning to vacate their dwellings for the Summer. If that is the case, he overlooks that the great majority of New Yorkers who do not leave town for the Summer have an interest in the condition of Fifth Avenue, and that it is a public hardship to keep it closed to the public a day longer than is necessary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is impossible to conjecture why a sion of X-ray photographs as evidence. Of Chicago court has rules against the admiscourse the value of such pictures as testimony depends entirely on the good faith of the man who makes them, but that is true of any photograph. The camera has an undeserved reputation for veracity, and yet, when properly guarded, it will tell the truth, and prove it.

—Full appreciation of either the delicate beauty or the incalculable preciousness of sentiment and romance was not to be expected, perhaps, from all inhabitants of the oil region, and yet it gives one a shock of pained surprise to learn that certain managers of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway have determined to do away with an ancient custom as nearly sacred as any custom not distinctly religious can well be. The right to throw rice at brides is the one which these iconoclastic transportationists have dared to deny, or at least to restrict. The other day a newly married couple boarded a train on the road mentioned, and at a station not revealed. With them came a hilarious party of friends, all supplied with rice in large quantities and all eager to put it to the use sanctioned by tradition. There was much laughter, many screams, a good deal of rushing about, and, just incidentally, a car window was broken. Instead of ignoring this incident, as due regard for the road's future traffic would have suggested, the trainmen made much ado about the shattered glass and demanded instant reparation. The bridegroom paid for the damage with that disregard of expense which is a characteristic of his kind, but the joy of the occasion was terribly marred by the sudden intrusion upon it of a transaction so mercenary, not to say sordid, as that in which he was forced to take a part. Nor was this the end. The breaking of the window was reported to the Division Superintendent, a man bearing the significant name of BULL, and he at once issued orders to the effect that no more forever, on the part of the road controlled by him, should the throwing of rice at any persons, newly married or other, be permitted. This tyrannical prohibition applies only, of course, to wedding parties after they are in or on railway property, and rice can still be scattered over such portions of the oil country as are not owned by the heartless corporation. Still, the case is a bad one, and well calculated to stimulate to renewed activity the general hostility to railroads which has already excited well-grounded apprehension in many minds

—Turkey is utilizing the armistice to pour as many troops as possible into Thessaly, evidently intending to be able to say, when it ends and she is forbidden to occupy the country, that the country is already most effectually occupied. The Sublime Porte appreciates how many points out of a possible ten are credited to possession in international law.

—According to the American Consul at Zanzibar the abolition of slavery in that semi-English possession has not had any of the evil consequences which were apprehended, in the shape of masterless negroes unable to earn a living. He says that very few of the ex-slaves have left their former owners, and that to all outward appearances their condition is the same as before they were set free. This is not such clear proof as it might seem, either that slavery in Zanzibar was not a very cruel wrong, or that there is justification for the recent rejoicing in England over the emancipation from bondage of the last human beings over whom she has any control. The implication is rather that the Sultan of the island, while pretending to abolish involuntary servitude in his domains, has really done nothing of the kind. His proclamation read well enough to deceive those not familiar with the affairs of Zanzibar, but there is reason to believe that the concessions were more imaginary than real. One article of the proclamation stated that any person whose right to freedom has been formally recognized shall be liable to any tax in lieu of "corvée," which the Government may at any time see fit to impose, and that he shall be bound, on pain of being declared a vagrant, to show that he possesses a regular domicile and means of subsistence. This evidently would make it easy still to keep most of the negro men in practical slavery. As for the women, there is a provision that inferior wives—a broad term in the Zanzibar household—shall remain in their present relations unless they demand a dissolution of them on the ground of cruelty, in which case the District Court shall grant it if the alleged cruelty has been proved to the court's satisfaction. As this tribunal is a native one, it would not be likely to see "cruelty" in anything to which the Arab masters of the island are accustomed. The chances are, therefore, that slavery has not yet vanished from every land over which England's flag waves.

PERSONAL.

—If Commander BOOTH-TUCKER were not quite so sure that those who object to his methods are enemies of religion, and that for a court to restrain the exuberance of his piety is to betray hostility to piety itself, it would be easier to see a pathetic grace in his martyr's pose. However, this good man from India is enjoying his grievance so keenly that one can only envy him the calm assurance with which he identifies his cause with that of the Deity. There's nothing like it for producing unadulterated happiness.

—After STEPHEN R. MALLORY, the new Senator from Florida, gets settled in his dignified position, he will doubtless find time to inspect the original record on the Senate journal of a fact which is not without personal interest for him. That record was made on March 14, 1861, and declares that

Whereas, The seats of ALBERT G. BROWN and JEFFERSON DAVIS of Mississippi, STEPHEN R. MALLORY of Florida, CLEMENT C. CLAY, JR., of Alabama, ROBERT TOOMBS of Georgia, and JUDAH P. BENJAMIN of Louisiana as members of the Senate have become vacant; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to omit their names, respectively, from the roll.

The MALLORY of 1861 was the father of the MALLORY of 1897, and a lot of history has been made since the name disappeared from the Senate roll. Its reappearance now, after only thirty-six years, was not needed to mark the closing of a chapter in that history, for the conclusion has been emphasized by many and greater signs, but none the less there is meaning in this quiet taking up by a son of tasks which a father laid down amid such scenes of excitement and National danger.

—Let's see; yes, the son of the son of a twin brother is a grand-nephew, even when the grand-uncle is RUSSELL SAGE, and if the grand-nephew dies in an almshouse it proves that—consumption is a fatal disease and one which it is injudicious for poor relations to contract. It also demonstrates how great a responsibility a fifty-dollar mortgage can carry.

—In connection with this week's canonizations at Rome, it is stated that Father LAINEZ, the companion of LOYOLA, would probably have been made a saint long ago were it not that his handwriting was so bad that nobody can read the manuscripts he left. His perfect orthodoxy for that reason must forever remain, not a matter of doubt, exactly, but not susceptible of proof, which is, it seems, just as fatal as heterodoxy so far as attaining recognition as a saint is concerned. There is here, surely, a warning which all should heed. It has long been known that illegible chirography is a constant cause of sin in those who have to read it, and especially in copy readers and compositors, none of whom have ever won a place on the church calendar simply because it is impossible to maintain a serene and forgiving mind while struggling with the hieroglyphs constantly presented to them by editors, reporters, and Old Subscriber. Thus two great classes of people who live wholly blameless lives have been robbed of glory. Now it appears that the writers themselves must, at least occasionally, suffer an equal deprivation. There is much consolation in this thought for some of us.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Legislature of Massachusetts still lingers at the State House in Boston and is not likely to adjourn finally for ten days yet, possibly not for two weeks.

* * *

The School Committee of Newton, Mass., does not wish to lose the services of Mr. Edward J. Goodwin as head master of the high school and has offered him an increase of $500 in his salary, making it $4,000 for the year, if he will withdraw his resignation.

* * *

The choice of the Hon. Charles F. Libby of Portland as Vice President for Maine of the National Sound Money League at the recent meeting in Chicago is one of the best that could have been made in that State. The league is planning to keep up a continuous campaign of education.

* * *

Live soft-shell crabs have just been successfully transported from Maryland to Portland, Oregon, an achievement never before accomplished, it is said. A few native crabs are caught on the Pacific coast in a soft-shell condition, but the Maryland crabs are conceded by Oregonians to be more delicate. Attempts may be made to plant them.

* * *

The bill to appropriate $25,000 for the benefit of the sufferers from drought in Arkansas failed in the Senate, the vote standing 19 yeas and 7 nays, and the Constitution requiring a two-thirds vote of all the members elected. The vote was reconsidered, and the appropriation may yet be made. Twenty-two votes are needed to pass it through the Senate.

* * *

The receipts of the street cars in Toronto, Ontario, on the first Sunday on which they were ever run there, May 16, were $1,326, and this amount will be divided among the charitable institutions of the city, in fulfillment of the promise made by the railroad officials. It was a rainy day, and disappointed those who expected the receipts to be $2,500 or $3,000.

* * *

Mrs. Harriet C. Wadleigh has been chosen Librarian of the Public Library of Los Angeles, Cal., by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. She was formerly head assistant to Dr. William Rice of the Public Library of Springfield, Mass., and she has had much experience in cataloguing and other library work. Recently she has been teaching and writing for the press.

* * *

People with good eyes are now seeing the planet Venus at midday, a few degrees west of the sun. Venus reaches her greatest brilliancy June 3. Those wishing to see the planet in the daytime are advised to take a position just within the shadow of some large building in such a manner that they will have an uninterrupted view into the heavens straight past the northwest corner of the building. The planet will be found about two hours west of the sun, and somewhat further from the zenith.

Concerning "Pneumonia Cars."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The irascible layman who gives voice to his opinion and "sentiments" in this morning's TIMES in regard to the humble petitioners for a few closed cars shows much "magnanimity," certainly, to those poor "white mice," as he so graciously dubs them, in being willing to grant them a tenth part of their rights, who pleaded for an equal one, and that for the protection of God's creatures cast in more delicate mold than this gallant knight of the pneumonia car.

The dictionary definition of lay man or lay figure is a figure not of flesh and blood, but of some substance devoid of sensation, which would be incapable of contracting pneumonia or any disease under any circumstances, and for such cattle pens would equally well serve the purpose of transportation. Certainly a more packed, "damp," and disagreeable vehicle than the open car, which compels such close contact with human bodies that convey germs and disease from them, could not be devised, and the tobacco smoke, borne on breaths often from diseased lungs and stomachs, which the "fresh air" (?) so appreciated by our layman conveys to the sufferers from that masculine accomplishment and necessity, carries quite as much disease, if not more, than can be inhaled in other conveyances where smoking is not permitted.

Beings of the layman order cannot conceive or divine the needs of those more gently born and nurtured, who in this country of changing fortunes are, unhappily, forced to avail themselves of public conveyances. Let him consider with a little more chivalry and generosity those he so derides, lest he may some day come to grief from the very cause he now so ably and eloquently advocates. A WHITE MOUSE.

New York, May 25, 1897.

NEW ROCHELLE'S GYMNASIUM.

A Card From the Village Officers Regarding Mr. Iselin's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In certain New York papers there have recently appeared articles in reference to New Rochelle which ought not to pass without contradiction. The articles in question state that during the last few weeks the gymnasium in New Rochelle, owned by Mr. Adrian Iselin, has been seriously damaged by persons who were supposed to be prompted by malice and resentment toward him on account of his having recently taken the gymnasium from the New Rochelle Association and turned it over to St. Gabriel's Church for a parochial school.

These articles grossly misrepresent the facts, and are unjust reflections upon the people of New Rochelle. The facts are, briefly, as follows: For a number of years past the beautiful gymnasium owned by Mr. Iselin has been, through his generosity, occupied free of rent by the New Rochelle Association and devoted to various public uses. During the greater part of this time Mr. Iselin has not only given the free use of the building, but has also contributed $500 annually toward the expenses of the association.

This Spring he decided to use the building for other purposes, and gave ample notice to the association that he desired possession at the expiration of the current year. Accordingly, the building was given up on May 4, 1897, and is now being remodeled for use as a school.

Instead of feeling any resentment at Mr. Iselin's action, the members of the association, while regretting the loss of the building, which has been of great use in the past, are deeply grateful to him for his past kindness, and this feeling is universal, so far as the writer is informed, among all the people of the village, who are constantly enjoying the proofs of his public spirit and generosity.

Nor is it true, as stated in the articles, that the building has been seriously injured since it was surrendered by the association. The only damage that has been done since that time is the breaking of two or three of the small deadlights over the bowling alley, and this mischief has undoubtedly been perpetrated by some irresponsible street boys who have previously, and while the building was in public use, been guilty of other similar acts of petty mischief.

While the withdrawal of the gymnasium from public use is such a loss that efforts are now making to organize a corporation to build and own a public hall and gymnasium to supply its place, yet there is nothing in Mr. Iselin's action to warrant any resentment, and the people of New Rochelle are too fair minded to entertain such a feeling without cause.

In fairness to the people of New Rochelle, as well as to Mr. Iselin, upon whom unjust reflections have been cast by some newspaper articles, the true facts should be given equal publicity with the articles heretofore published, and you are therefore requested to publish this letter at length.

A. E. WALRADT,
President New Rochelle Association.
H. T. VULTE,
Chairman House Committee.
New Rochelle, May 28, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Unpaid.

The Citizen—They say undue influence was used.
The Alderman—That's false! It's still due, every cent of it.—Detroit Journal.

His Banker.

"That boy of mine has an inordinate craving for money."
"Takes after his father."
"Yes, always, when the craving comes on."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Changed.

"Poor Madge! Before her husband failed she used to drive such an elegant turnout."
"Yes; and now she has a bicycle and a bloomer suit, and won't turn out for anything less than a trolley car."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Problem.

"There is one thing about baseball that I can't see into."
"What is it?"
"How it is that amateurs know so much more about the game than the professionals."—Chicago Record.

High Art.

"Of course," said the man of genius, "you understand that I devote myself exclusively to art in its highest applications."
"This is right in your line," replied Mr. Cumrox, encouragingly. "What I want is to have a couple of ceilings frescoed."—Washington Star.

One of the Suffering Patriots.

Rouser—How accurately are the ills of a nation reflected in the breasts of her loyal sons.
Watson—What do you mean?
Rouser—Take me, for instance. I'm desperately in need of more revenue.—Philadelphia North American.

In a Quandary.

He—Er—these stories your father tells about the things he saw out West, you know.
She—Well?
"Ought I to laugh at their improbability and make him think I am smart, or ought I to pretend that I believe them?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SING A SONG.

Rufus McClain Fields in Nashville American.

If you'll sing a song as you go along,
In the face of the real or the fancied wrong!
In spite of the doubt if you'll fight it out,
And show a heart that is brave and stout;
If you'll laugh at the jeers and refuse the tears,
You'll force the ever-reluctant cheers
That the world denies when a coward cries,
To give to the man who bravely tries;
And you'll win success with a little song—
If you'll sing the song as you go along!

If you'll sing a song as you plod along,
You'll find that the busy rushing throng
Will catch the strain of the glad refrain;
That the sun will follow the blinding rain;
That the clouds will fly from the blackened sky;
That the stars will come out by and by;
And you'll make new friends, till hope descends
From where the placid rainbow bends;
And all because of a little song—
If you'll sing the song as you plod along!

If you'll sing a song as you trudge along,
You'll see that the singing will make you strong;
And the heavy load and the rugged road,
And the sting and the stripe of the tortuous goad
Will soar with the note that you set afloat;
That the beam will change to a trifling mote;
That the world is bad when you are sad,
And bright and beautiful when glad;
That all you need is a little song—
If you'll sing the song as you trudge along!

JOHN REDMOND SUSPENDED

Parnellite Leader Out of the Commons for an Irregular Discussion of Ireland's Burdens.

OTHER MEMBERS ARE REMOVED

John J. Clancy, William Redmond, and William Field Also Protested Against Imposing the Tax on Ireland for the Maintenance of Harbors.

LONDON, May 28.—John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, was suspended in the House of Commons to-day, owing to his persisting in an irregular discussion of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. John J. Clancy, Member for the North Division of Dublin County; William Redmond, Member for West Claire, and William Field, Member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, for similar conduct, were removed from the House by the Sergeant at Arms.

The disturbance took place during the committee vote for the maintenance of the harbors. John Redmond opposed the vote, and discussed the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The Chairman called him to order, and when Mr. Redmond persisted in speaking he was ordered to resume his seat. This he refused to do, whereupon he was named. The President of the Board of Trade, C. T. Ritchie, moved Mr. Redmond's suspension, which was adopted by a vote of 223 to 32.

When the House resumed regular business, the matter was reported to the Speaker of the House, William Court Gully, and the House confirmed the suspension by a vote of 238 to 52. Several Anti-Parnellites supported the Parnellite minority.

The House then again went into committee, and Mr. Clancy persisted on the same lines as Mr. Redmond. The Chairman ordered him to withdraw, he refused to do so, and the Sergeant at Arms was ordered to remove him. Mr. William Redmond adopted the same policy as Mr. Clancy, and was also removed by the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Field, after having been repatedly called to order, was told to withdraw, which he did, saying:

"I obey."

The House in committee then calmly resumed discussion of the votes.

Oppose the Harbor Vote.

Mr. Clancy first opposed the harbor vote, declaring Ireland is overtaxed to maintain English establishments.

To this the Chairman said that the question of taxation could only be raised in Committee of Ways and Means, and not of Supply. Mr. Clancy said he would oppose every English vote. Mr. Redmond followed in a similar strain, and when called upon to resume his seat, he replied:

"Such a request was never made to me before during the fifteen years I have sat in this House."

The Chairman asked Mr. Redmond if he refused to resume his seat, to which the Parnellite leader replied:

"I do. I hold I am within my rights."

The suspension of Mr. Redmond was then voted. On the House resuming business, the Chairman formally reported the matter to the Speaker, who said:

"The question is that Mr. John Redmond be suspended from service in this House."

An emphatic chorus of "Ayes" was followed by loud Nationalist shouts of "No."

The vote was then taken, as already cabled, and the Speaker said:

"I must call upon Mr. Redmond, if he is in any part of the House, to withdraw from its precincts."

The committee then resumed its discussion, and Mr. Clancy renewed his opposition to the harbor vote, saying the Financial Commission had established beyond question that Ireland was overtaxed. The remark was greeted with cries of "Order."

The Chairman said he hoped Mr. Clancy would not persist in irrelevance. Mr. Clancy responded that he thought raising the question of the overtaxation of Ireland had every note of the most relevant thing he could do, and he intended to press his right to do so. After again warning Mr. Clancy, the Chairman remarked: "If the honorable member persists, I must rule his conduct as being grossly disorderly and request him to withdraw."

Refused to Obey the Chair.

This called forth from Mr. Clancy the remark: "I consider your decision unjust, and I am not disposed to submit to injustice."

This statement was greeted with cheers from the Irish benches and with cries of "Order" from other parts of the House. So soon as he could be heard the Chairman said:

"I have directed the honorable member to withdraw, and I understand he refuses to obey?"

"I do!" exclaimed Mr. Clancy.

"Then I call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce my order," was the next remark of the Chairman. It was greeted with cheers and some Irish cries of "Coercion."

William Redmond shouted:

"Send for the Horse Guards."

The Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to Mr. Clancy's seat and, immediately on his arrival there, Mr. Clancy rose and withdrew with the Sergeant-at-Arms. William Redmond then asked if it was in order to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove a member without the leave of the House.

"Certainly," replied the Chairman.

"Are we to understand," asked Mr. Redmond, "that you may ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove any one of us?"

"If members are grossly disorderly," answered the Chairman, "it is my duty to do so, under the rules of the House."

Mr. Redmond retorted:

"Opinions may differ as to what is disorderly. I consider it not only disorderly, but grossly criminal to not only rob a country, but to gag its representatives. I shall take every opportunity of objecting to Ireland taking part in a single one of these votes under the present circumstances. It has been abundantly proved that Ireland is overtaxed—"

The Chairman here interrupted Mr. Redmond, saying:

"There are other and proper opportunities of raising the question. If the honorable member persists, I am afraid I must enforce the same order."

In spite of this warning, Mr. Redmond persisted, saying:

"Grossly disorderly or not, I consider it to be my duty to protest against the system of robbery practiced against the Irish people."

William Redmond Defiant.

Mr. Redmond, continuing, described the ruling of the Chairman as being in the nature of an episode in one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, and added:

"The Chairman is not the judge of what I should say. I was sent here to say what is necessary in the opinion of my constituents, and not what is necessary in the opinion of the Chairman or of the Speaker of this House. It is adding insult to injury that we, who are overtaxed, when we attempt to say so, are practically gagged—"

The Chairman again interrupted Mr. Redmond, exclaiming: "The honorable member is now grossly disorderly, and I must request him to withdraw from the remainder of to-day's sitting."

"I certainly will not withdraw," replied Mr. Redmond hotly, "until you send for the Sergeant at Arms."

The latter, apparently, did not wait to be sent for. He promptly appeared, moved in the direction of Mr. Redmond, and the latter withdrew.

It was now the turn of Mr. Field to make a protest against the overtaxation of Ireland. He rose from his seat and said:

"I object to the vote. A majority of the Irish people believe they are overtaxed—"

This time the Chairman was ready for the fray, and he promptly met Mr. Field with the remark:

"The honorable member is evidently anxious to disobey the ruling of the Chair. I hope he will not compel me to enforce the orders of the House against him."

"I feel it my duty," replied Mr. Field, "to express the opinion of my constituents—"

Mr. Field got no further. The Chairman stopped him quickly with the now threadbare statement:

"The conduct of the honorable member is grossly disorderly, and I must ask him to leave the House."

"I obey you, Sir," said Mr. Field with mock solemnity, calling forth an outburst of laughter. Mr. Field then passed down the gangway of the House, greeted with further laughter, and soon afterward the debate on the harbor votes was formally resumed.

NO PART IN THE JUBILEE.

Irish Parliamentary Party Declares Ireland Has Not Shared in the Growth of the Empire.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, presided to-day at a meeting of twenty-six Irish members of Parliament, who adopted a resolution declaring that the Irish Parliamentary Party is unable to take part in the celebrations of the jubilee "on the ground that the demonstration is not simply commemorative of the private and public virtues of the monarch, but is mainly imperial jubilation over the development of the principles of self-government and the growth of prosperity, wealth, comfort, &c., in which Ireland has not shared."

The resolution then proceeds, to the extent of half a column, indicting English policy in Ireland and reciting the latter's wrongs.

KAISER UNWELCOME IN PARIS.

Alsace-Lorraine Question Forbids a Visit to the Exposition of 1900.

PARIS, May 28.—A number of people who have been interviewed by representatives of the Gaulois on the subject of Emperor William of Germany visiting Paris during the exhibition of 1900 agree that his Majesty's visit is inadmissible so long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine exists.

FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB'S MEET.

The Marlboroughs and Lord and Lady Beresford Take Part.

LONDON, May 28.—In spite of showers of rain the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club today was the largest and shartest of years past. Twenty-seven coaches met in Hyde Park and drove to Hurlingham. Among the drivers were the Duke of Marlborough, with his wife beside him; Lord William Beresford, having Lady Beresford by his side; Col. Eaton, and the Duke of Portland.

STEAMER OHIO ASHORE.

Grounded Near Wick During a Fog and May Be Damaged.

EDINBURGH, May 28.—The British steamer Ohio, Capt. Owens, from Rotterdam on May 25 for Baltimore, is ashore ten miles north of Wick, in the northeastern part of Scotland. She went ashore in a dense fog. It is feared she is badly damaged.

The coal supply of the Ohio is being jettisoned, in the hope of floating her on the next high tide.

CORTES STILL DEADLOCKED.

Sittings of Both Houses to be Suspended in Order to Postpone a Crisis.

LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of The Standard at Madrid says:

"The deadlock in the Cortes continues, but it cannot safely be prolonged, and must end in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The Government is hurrying business as fast as possible in the absence of the Liberals. To-day (Friday) the bill of indemnity for the Cuban home rule policy was passed through the Chamber as rapidly as the rules would permit, and the Senate is expected to do the same by Thursday next, when the sittings of both houses will be suspended sine die. The Government hopes to postpone a crisis until the Autumn."

NO MEDIATION FOR SPAIN.

Semi-official Statement That the Matter Concerns Her Alone.

MADRID, May 28.—A semi-official denial is given to-day of the published statement that President McKinley has made overtures to Spain on the subject of Cuba, and it is reiterated that it is impossible for the Spanish Government to accept mediation in a question "which concerns Spain alone."

FRANCAIS THE PAINTER DEAD.

Born in 1814 and Elected to the Academy of Fine Arts in 1890.

PARIS, May 28.—François Louis Français, the distinguished painter and member of the Institute, is dead. He was born in 1814 and was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1890.

François Louis Français was born at Plombières, France, in 1814. He went to Paris in 1829 and became a clerk in a bookstore. He found time, however to pursue his favorite study of art, and finally became a pupil of Gigoux and later of Corot. His specialties were Italian and French landscapes. He first exhibited in 1841, and his first canvas publicly shown established his reputation. His most celebrated picture is "Orpheus," which was painted in 1863.

MORE LABOUCHERE CHARGES.

Alfred Beit Demands a Retraction in the Transvaal Raid Inquiry.

LONDON, May 28.—There was another scene to-day in the Committee Room off Westminster Hall, during the examination of Mr. Alfred Beit, a former Director of the British Chartered South Africa Company, before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the Transvaal raid. Mr. Beit demanded that Mr. Henry Labouchère should either prove or withdraw the charges he had made against him, the witness, in Truth. Thereupon Mr. Labouchère proceeded to question the former Director regarding transactions on the Stock Exchange, saying:

"Do you challenge me on this?"

"I challenge you on your vile attacks on me," retorted Mr. Beit.

"Then I will prove them," replied Mr. Labouchère.

The Chairman, Mr. William L. Jackson, pointed out that Mr. Labouchère himself had withdrawn the charges referred to. Mr. Labouchère, however, persisted in saying he had not done so.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Committee Room was then cleared.

The committee afterward adjourned.

GERMAN ASSOCIATION BILL.

Prussian Diet Rejects Amendments of Conservative Tendency.

BERLIN, May 28.—In anticipation of the second reading of the bill amending the law of association, the lower house of the Prussian Diet was crowded to-day. After a brief discussion, the motion of Count Limberg-Stirum, Conservative, to insert a clause allowing the police to prohibit meetings which might be expected to endanger the security of the State or public order was rejected.

The House, after a heated debate, then rejected Clause I. of the bill amending the law of association, providing for the dissolution of meetings threatening the safety of the State and public order. A Conservative motion changing the wording of the clause was also defeated.

Later a Free Conservative motion wording the clause so as to apply only to Social Democrats and Anarchists was rejected by a vote of 206 to 193, amid prolonged cheers from the Leftists and hissing from the Rightists.

During the course of the debate the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Baron von der Recke von der Horst, strongly supported the bill. With reference to the Free Conservative motion, he stated, before a vote, that the Government had not decided what attitude it would assume toward that motion.

The lower house agreed to the remaining clauses of the bill, mainly in the form adopted by the committee. Thus, Clause 3, authorizing the dissolution of associations which are a source of danger to the security of the State or public order is eliminated entirely.

Clause 4, excluding minor political meetings, was accepted in the attenuated form to which it had been reduced by the committee.

The Centre and Freisinnige parties opposed this clause.

Go to Niagara Falls and spend Decoration Day; only half rates by the New York Central.—Adv.

FRENCH HOPES FOR SILVER

National Bimetallic League Encouraged by the Work Done by the United States.

PREMIER MELINE'S ADDRESS

American Commissioners the Guests of Honor at a Banquet in Paris of the 400 French Delegates in Attendance.

PARIS, May 28.—There were 400 delegates present to-day at the annual meeting of the National Bimetallic League. Deputy Fougeirol presided. M. Thery, Secretary of the League, read the report. It set forth that the leading event of the year was the election of President McKinley, which, the report added, gave great satisfaction to bimetallists. The Secretary referred to the necessity of bringing the movement to a definite issue before President McKinley's term of office expired. The French Government, he added, had done excellent work, which the international negotiations would reveal. The Government, he explained, persevered in seeking the co-operation of Great Britain because the latter's participation would disarm the worst opponents and give international bimetallism a permanent and solid basis. The report added:

"The English horizon is less dark than asserted. The presence of the American delegates in Paris may greatly hasten a solution of the question. France and America could easily come to an agreement if England was inclined to a serious effort in favor of silver, and Germany would follow her example. The question of international bimetallism, therefore, depends upon a practical solution."

An elaborate banquet was given to the delegates at the Hotel Continental this evening. Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine, the American Commissioners, occupied the seats of honor.

Among other guests were M. Meline, the Premier; former Premier Ribot; Senator Emile Loubet, President of the Senate, and Senator Magnin, Director of the Bank of France.

M. Thery, Secretary of the league, reread the report, which had been submitted at the annual meeting earlier in the day.

Deputy Fougeirol, who presided at the annual meeting, now spoke hopefully of the prospects of the movement. Premier Meline dwelt at some length upon the inconvenience caused by fluctuations in exchange and the importance of solving this problem. He said that France alone could not settle the question. The co-operation of other powers was necessary, but the United States had now brought the matter before Europe in a decisive way by sending Commissioners whose ability and knowledge of the subject enabled them to speak with authority. "France, under these circumstances," he said, in conclusion, "will support the efforts of the United States for the success of a great cause."

Before resuming his seat, the Premier gave the toast, "The union of France and the United States and the health of the most worthy American representatives."

M. Thery read a large number of telegrams of congratulation from foreign bimetallic leagues.

None of the American Commissioners spoke.

WHY HE STABBED AT HUMBERT.

Acciarito Considered Him the Representative of the Well-to-do.

ROME, May 28.—The trial of Pietro Acciarito, the ironworker of Artegna, Province of Udine, who attempted to stab King Humbert on April 22, while his Majesty was on the way to the races, commenced to-day. The court room was crowded and there were many ladies among those present.

During the course of his examination Acciarito violently attacked the prevailing social conditions. He said he had acted alone and in despair, as men did when they committed suicide. The object of his attempt on the life of the King, he explained, was to strike the representative of the class living in comfort. He added that his act was unpremeditated, or otherwise he would have thrown a bomb.

Princess Clementine's Betrothal.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—Le Soir announces the coming betrothal of the Princess Clementine, the third daughter of King Leopold, to Prince Albert Leopold Clement, son of Count Philippe of Flanders. The Princess was born July 30, 1872, and Prince Albert on April 8, 1875. The Prince is the heir presumptive to the throne of Belgium.

Berlin Chess Tournament.

BERLIN, May 28.—It is announced to-day that the Great International Chess tournament, which was scheduled to be played in this city in August, will begin in the first week of September. A full programme will be published next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Give $5,000.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have given £1,000 ($5,000) to the American Victoria Jubilee Memorial Fund.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. John W. Foster, the United States Seal Commissioner, starts for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

LONDON, May 28.—The prospectus has been issued for the new Japanese loan of 43,000,000 yen (about $21,947,916) at five per cent., repayable in gold. The issue price is 101½ per cent.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nearly all the principal theatres announce special matinées for Memorial Day.

Carmelina, a singer from Roumania, will make her first appearance at the St. Nicholas Music Hall Monday.

Walter Damrosch has engaged Pol. Plançon and Jean Lassalle to appear here in German opera next season.

Isabelle Urquhart will appear in a one-act sketch entitled "In Durance Vile" at the benefit for Harry F. Watson at the Fourteenth Street Theatre June 6.

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have bought from Clay M. Greene a new comedy entitled "A Wandering Minstrel," and have arranged to produce it at the Park Theatre, Boston, Sept. 20.

Francis Wilson has abandoned the idea of appearing in London this year. He will open next season at the Knickerbocker Theatre with "Half a King," and later will produce his new opera.

E. E. Rice has engaged Henry Norman to act the rôle of Paul the Gendarme in "The French Maid" at the Herald Square Theatre next season. Mr. Norman is at present playing the part of Captain Chapman in "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino.

The American Biograph Company has arranged to take instantaneous photographs of the last quarter-mile of the Brooklyn Handicap and parade Monday, and will exhibit the views later at Keith's Union Square Theatre.

Among the latest of the many bidders for the lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre is J. Charles Davis, the former business manager of that house. Mr. Davis says that if he succeeds in buying the lease held by Mr. Miner he will continue the present policy of that manager and present only first-class attractions.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Cards will be out Wednesday next for the marriage of Miss Ida May Lichtwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lichtwitz of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to William C. Wolf. The wedding will take place at the Ellersile, Ono Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Lenox Avenue, Thursday evening, June 17. Miss Alma Gibb of Brooklyn will be maid of honor. The best man will be Edward C. Pratt of Philadelphia.

Divorce for "Annie Russell."

Mrs. Annie Russell Presbrey obtained a decree of absolute divorce from Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, from her husband, Eugene Wiley Presbrey. She was granted permission to resume her maiden name, Annie Russell, by which she is known on the stage. The divorce was obtained on statutory grounds.

MUSICALE AT THE WALDORF

Miss Russell and Other Well-known Performers at a Benefit for the Convalescents' Home.

An attractive programme was rendered at the matinée musicale given at the Waldorf for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents yesterday afternoon, and the fashionable crowd in attendance filled the small ballroom comfortably. The audience was generous with applause. Miss Lillian Russell was the bright particular star of the occasion, and the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, who acted as master of ceremonies, declared that the affair would not have been possible without the aid of "the peerless American queen of light opera," as he called her.

Miss Amy Fay gave two piano solos. The "Girl from Paris" quartet then sang "Annie Laurie" and "Old Black Joe" effectively, and Miss Lucille Saunders sang two songs that were favorably received. Joseph Holland then gave a reading of Kipling's "Danny Dreever," and recited "Ensign Epps" as an encore. Robert Burton, the English tenor, was next on the programme immediately preceding Miss Russell, whose appearance was greeted with a slight demonstration. Her first songs were "The Boy and the Brook" and "The Winter Love Song," both of them written for her by the Scotch composer, Laurence Kellie. She gave "Oh! ma Charmante!" as an encore. Miss Lillian Van Liew and Robert Stuart Pigott were also on the list of performers.

Some of the patrons and patronesses were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. C. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. J. W. Rhinelander, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Col. Fred D. Grant, Chauncey M. Depew, William C. Whitney, Lispenard Stewart, and De Lancey Nicoll.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS.

Commencement Exercises in the Kindergarten Normal Department Last Night.

The Kindergarten Normal Department, at 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, was filled with friends of the Ethical Culture Schools who gathered to witness the graduating exercises last night. First on the programme was a chorus of young women, who sang "Waxen Lights Are Gleaming Brightly." William Schreiber and Marion Kalshoven recited, and Sidonie Matzner spoke of "Two Poets of Decoration Day," Longfellow and Whittier. The chief feature of the programme was Miss Florence Glenwood Burt's essay, "The Outfit of the Kindergarten."

Prof. Felix Adler presented Normal Department diplomas to Grace MacQueen Bonny, Florence Glenwood Burt, Ruth Clarke Bryant, Adelyn Condon, Florence Amelia Davis, Rebecca Robison Davidson, Laura Matilda Dunklee, Caroline Grace Dreyfoos, Margarete Clara Henrietta Grossmann, Helen Margaret Hamilton, Gertrude Herzog, Marie Blanche Kimber, Isabel Lazarus, Fannie Gates Lord, Ida Medairy, Eleanor Van Schenck Parker, Edith Ober Pinkham, Caroline Elizabeth West, Myrtle Grace Wilhelm, and Fannie Emma Wolff.

Eighteen eighth-grade diplomas were also awarded.

GIRLS OF MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL.

Twenty-two Graduated With Exercises at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Twenty-two young women on the stage of the Colonial Theatre in the Berkeley Lyceum last night received certificates of education at Miss Brown's school for girls.

It was a feminine occasion. There were very few men to be seen. The Rev. John W. Brown, who opened the ceremonies with prayer, and Prof. Charles Sprague-Smith, who delivered the address, were the only men that appeared on the stage, and the latter said in his speech that he felt "like a crow in a drove of white doves." There were some fathers in the audience, and some boys, whom Prof. Sprague-Smith vaguely alluded to as "sweethearts," which caused some commotion in the dove cotes.

A guard of a dozen girls in great fluffy white dresses, armed with Titania wands and Phyllis' shepherd crooks, acted as ushers and preserved the peace. The twenty-two members of the class were arranged in a semi-circle, all clad in white. Those with dark hair were at the ends of the rainbow, while the blonde-haired ones formed the centre.

The valedictory was read by Laura T. Green.

Then followed the conferring of certificates and the class song. The words of the song were composed by Ethel Thompson and the music by Evelyn L. Adams, both members of the class.

The following are the graduates: Jeanie Belle Duncan, Adelaide Jewett Murphy, Evelyn Louise Adams, Ethel Thompson, Gertrude May Chase, Louise Mason Flammer, Amanda Elizabeth Gillig, Laura Tewkesbury Green, Jane Hyatt, Grace Marion Imlach, Marion Downes Littig, Lucy Nave McCord, Lucille Irma Pulitzer, Mabel Potter, Miriam Roots, Sara Robbins Stoutenburgh, Stella Beardsley Sommer, Ruth Mary Sabin, Mabel Bennett Thatcher, Florence Sweetser Tack, Amelia Rumsey Wheeler, and Anna Marie Wilson.

DINNER TO MARQUIS ITO.

A Private Affair at the Waldorf With no English Spoken.

The dinner given to the Marquis Ito, the Japanese envoy to England, at the Hotel Waldorf last night was strictly a private affair. Covers were laid for twenty in the Astor dining room.

The decorations were magnificent, but consisted entirely of flowers. All those present were Japanese, most of them residents of this city. They wore the conventional American evening dress, and there was no public speaking, and no English was spoken.

BUGS IN SOUTH STREET.

Complaints of Shopkeepers Bring Orders for Relief.

The end of the plague of Indian bugs which has been annoying the shopkeepers on South Street, between Wall and Pine Streets, is near at hand. The bugs were produced in bags of coriander seed consigned to the drug firm of Stallman & Fulton of 10 Gold Street, and stored in the warehouse of Charles Griffin, at 64 South Street.

The bugs have been swarming into the stores of the neighboring shopkeepers and crawling over their stock. Once away from the seed the insects soon die, and so dead bugs have been strewn by thousands about the stores and along the sidewalks. Those affected by the nuisance bore it with as much patience as possible until it became apparent that the pest was doing injury to their business. Then they made an earnest protest to the Board of Health, which, after inquiring into the facts, ordered the immediate removal of the seed.

HARD TIMES IN BRAZIL.

Returning Canadians Report Sickness and Death and No Work.

Six more of the Canadian Frenchmen sent to Brazil as colonists by a colonization company of Montreal returned on the steamship Wordsworth and were passed through Ellis Island yesterday in transit for Canada. They had stories to tell of deprivations, sickness, and death similar to those brought by the preceding bands who had been assisted in getting home.

Jules Ledoux, one of the number who returned yesterday, is a draughtsman. He said that the Province of St. Paulo had contracted with the colonizing company to send agriculturists to Brazil. The company, however, had inveigled persons of all manner of occupations, who were entirely unfitted to the only work to be had in Brazil. Few obtained work, many fell victims to fever, and nearly all were in miserable plight.

Money had finally been raised to defray the expenses of returning to Canada, and as it was obtained the unfortunate immigrants were sent back in parties.

A Determined Suicide.

Luigi Garibaldi, a steward on the steamship Clyde, now at her pier in Brooklyn, became despondent yesterday and committed suicide by stabbing himself in the throat and then jumping overboard. Second officer Nider of the steamship Craighorn, lying alongside, witnessed the act and sprang after him. He reached Garibaldi and held him until they were both taken from the water. Garibaldi was dead when the ambulance arrived.

ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

W. A. Coutant, Jr., Apprehended in Newburg—Said to Owe the Fifth Avenue Hotel $100.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 28.—William A. Coutant, Jr., was arrested here to-day on a warrant issued by Henry A. Brann, City Magistrate, Second District, New York City, on the complaint of Sebastian Sommer of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The charge is that on April 18 Coutant defrauded the hotel of a sum of about $100 due for board for himself and wife for five days. The action is brought under Section 382 of the Penal Code for the protection of hotel keepers.

It was learned at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Coutant spent some little time there about the middle of April. The clerk said that Coutant left without paying his bill, which had run up to $100. He was arrested at the instance of the hotel. Coutant, who is sometimes called "Lord Willie," on account of his airs, was in this city on a wedding trip.

LAMPSON'S WILL CONTESTED.

Yale's Inheritance of $1,000,000 Hazarded by the Action of the Leroy Banker's Aunt.

CORNING, N. Y., May 28.—The will of William Lampson, the Leroy banker, who died recently and left nearly $1,000,000 to Yale University, will be contested. The contest will be made by Mrs. Laura Ann Brooks of St. Paul, Minn., an aged aunt of Mr. Lampson, who is the last of kin in the first degree surviving him.

Should she succeed in setting aside the will, it is said that she would receive all of the personal property of the estate, which is not far from $700,000. There are also forty-two cousins, who are cited to appear on June 28.

With the exception of $20,000 bequeathed to Butler Ward and a few other minor bequests aggregating not more than $15,000, the entire estate was left to Yale University. Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, former Postmaster General, will appear in the case as the attorney for Yale University.

The contest, it is said, will be made on the ground that at the time Mr. Lampson executed the will he was of unsound mind. The will was executed on Dec. 24 last, about ten days after the death of Mr. Lampson's brother, Miles P. Lampson.

MRS. LANGTRY COMING OVER

To Visit Her Ranch in California in July and Order Improvements.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Mrs. Langtry, the actress, will arrive in California for a short visit about July 1. H. C. McPike has received word from her that she will soon leave England on her long journey.

Mrs. Langtry will spend most of her time on her ranch in Lake County. She intends to make extensive improvements on the place and restock the farm, with the intention of breeding high-class cattle and horses.

ARSENIC FOR BAKING POWDER.

Beeson, the Cook, Dead and Others Ill at a California Ranch.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 28.—Fred Beeson, an employe on the ranch of Harry Morse at Sunol used arsenic instead of baking powder in making a batch of bread. Beeson is dead, another man is dying, and several others are dangerously ill.

Beeson was a new hand on the ranch. It was found necessary to secure a cook and Beeson was asked if he could fill the position. He said he could do plain cooking. He was put to work in the kitchen and his first work was to bake a batch of bread and biscuits for the evening meal. He said he found some white baking powder in a baking powder can and used it as soda. Investigation proved the powder was arsenic.

DEATH OF JAMES D. CENTER.

Once Famous as the City's Handsomest Policeman and a Stokes Trial Juror.

James De Loss Center, who died in the fourth story of 26 East Forty-second Street, on Thursday night, was for years one of the most conspicuous men in New York, and has at intervals during more than a third of a century been prominent in some of the most interesting episodes of the city's history.

He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1831, and came here when a young man. Physically he was magnificent, being tall and stalwart, with all his features perfectly molded.

He joined the police force in 1860, and was put upon the Broadway Squad, and because of his splendid appearance, was stationed at what was then the most important crossing in New York—Broadway and Ann Street, opposite Barnum's Museum. It is said that James Bowen, who was then President of the Police Commission, used to spend hours standing in the Astor House looking at Center, who, spick and span and handsome, with immaculate cuffs turned up over his sleeves, was his ideal of a policeman.

In 1863 or 1864 Center had trouble, and it was naturally for a man of his physical advantages, about a woman. There was a row in Florence's saloon, in the basement at Broadway and Houston Street, and Center resigned soon after.

He was lost sight of by the public for some time, but again became prominent in June, 1872, as a member of the jury which tried Edward S. Stokes for the killing of James Fisk, Jr., in January of that year. The story of Fisk and Stokes and Josie Mansfield and the famous house in West Twenty-third Street, near Ninth Avenue, is familiar to old New Yorkers. Center served a short term of imprisonment, because while the trial was pending he had boasted in Harry Hill's place that he would save Stokes from the gallows.

During the Lexow inquiry the former policeman again became prominent as a witness and detective against Superintendent Byrnes. His friends say that since that time all his attempts to continue business as a private detective were in vain, that the police authorities, gamblers, and saloon men spoiled every case he had, and thwarted every effort he made to secure information.

Physically, he had gone to pieces. He died from general decay, and his wife was weeping over his coffin last night in the top floor of the almost vacant building, with only one friend, a woman, to comfort her.

The funeral will be from 216 East Thirty-second Street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The interment will be in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moritz Cohn.

Moritz Cohn died of heart failure at the Kaiserhof, in Berlin, Germany, on Wednesday. He left New York on the 13th inst. for his annual health and pleasure tour abroad. Mr. Cohn was born in Thorn, near Berlin, sixty-four years ago. Before he was twenty he arrived in this city and founded the passementerie establishment which was the basis of his large fortune. About thirty years ago he began the manufacture of hoopskirts, establishing a National reputation, and later he manufactured corsets.

He was a Director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and for twenty years was connected with the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, being its President at the time of his death. He was a Mason, and was connected with other orders. He was also a member of Progress Club. He had a genuine love for music, and some years ago furnished the money for some German opera ventures in this country, which proved a financial failure. He resided at 951 Madison Avenue, where he had a large and valuable collection of works of art. Two children survive him—Julius Cohn and Mrs. Benjamin Klopfer. The body will be brought to this city for burial.

William Oscar Fitz Gerald.

William Oscar Fitz Gerald died on Wednesday in the seventieth year of his age from injuries received on Saturday last, while riding his bicycle. He ran into another rider and was thrown upon his head.

Mr. Fitz Gerald was a native of this city. When seven years old he was stricken deaf and dumb by scarlet fever. In 1861 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Auditor's Department in the United States Custom House, and he filled the office without interruption up to the time of his death. His wife, who survives him, was a deaf mute. Two children were born to them, but both died in infancy.

He was a Trustee of the Asylum for Deaf-Mutes and a vestryman of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, 28 West Eighty-fourth Street, where the funeral ceremonies will occur at 3:30 to-day. The remains will be buried in the family plot in Philadelphia. Two brothers survive him, James B. Fitzgerald, a Director of the E. S. Higgins Carpet Company of this city, and another brother prominent in the insurance business in Philadelphia.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. BAKER, sixty years old, a leading merchant and lumberman of North Creek, Warren County, N. Y., dropped dead there Thursday night.

J. H. R. MOLSON, President of the Molsons Bank of Montreal, and head of the Molsons brewery, died yesterday. His body will, by express request, be cremated at Boston.

HARVEY T. TAYLOR, a wealthy lumber dealer of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was taken suddenly ill Wednesday night at Sandy Hill, N. Y., died there Thursday. He was a veteran of Gen. Morg Chrysler's cavalry regiment.

MASKLIN C. BAKER died Wednesday, at his home, 1,037 Union Avenue, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in this city, and for the past fifty years lived in the vicinity of his last residence. A son and a daughter survive him.

LAURA J. HACKETT died yesterday, at her home, 72 Park Avenue, from a complication of diseases, aged sixty-five years. She had always lived in New York, and was a widow of the late Recorder John K. Hackett, who died in 1879. She leaves one unmarried daughter.

F. J. LOTT, a well-known resident of Queens and a Highway Commissioner of the Town of Jamaica, died at his home, in Queens, at an early hour yesterday. He had been ill only a few days from tonsilitis and was forty-five years of age. He was a member of the Board of Education of Queens and owned a large farm. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

JOHN D. WELTZ died at his home, 138 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from debility incident to old age. He was born in Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, May 4, 1824. He engaged in the revolution of 1848, and was obliged to leave Germany. He came to America in 1852 and settled in Hoboken. He was engaged in the commission business. He leaves a wife, but no children.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Pocantico, NaKodas. E. & W. Both new effects in high banded collars.

A.—Carpet Cleansing.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—On Thursday, May 27, 1897, at Pomfret, Conn., Elizabeth Brewerton, widow of Caldwell Keppele Biddle.
Funeral services at her late residence, 118 South 21st St., Philadelphia, on Monday the 31st inst., at 1 P. M. precisely.

DONAHUE.—On Wednesday, May 26th, Maria L. Donahue.
Funeral services at her late residence, 243 East 119th St., on Saturday, May 29th, at 2 P. M.

DUBOIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 26th, Dr. Henry A. Dubois, in the 57th year of his age.

FOOT.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, May 27, Della Dwight, wife of Homer Foot, aged 53 years.
Funeral at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

HACKETT.—At her late residence, 72 Park Av., on Friday, May 28, 1897, Laura J., widow of John Keteltas Hackett, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Hall, United States Marine Corps.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Tuesday, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LINDSLEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, May 25, at his residence, New Rochelle, N. Y., the Rev. Charles E. Lindsley, D. D., aged 79 years.
Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, May 29, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LYDIG.—On Friday, May 28, Pauline H., widow of Col. Philip M. Lydig, and daughter of the late Charles A. Heckscher.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, May 31, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

WELTZ.—On May 28th, at his home, 138 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights, in the 74th year of his age, John D. Weltz.
Funeral Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

Cremations are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. M'y.
AMABLE, Mateno, 2,373 Arthur Av..		2	27
AMERICO, Maria, 319 E. 106th St....		2	27
ARMSTRONG, Anna, 117 E. 123d St.		49	26
BARRY, Morris, 6 Pearl St.....		57	27
BATTERSBY, Abigal, 8 Spring St....		51	26
BROWN, Jenette L., 71 W. 133d St..		10	26
BEHR, Charles, 635 E. 11th St.....		58	25
BERGER, Benny, 211 Stanton St....		3	28
BRIMLOW, Eliza P., 56 E. 61st St...		64	26
BENEDICT, Katharine L., 1,843 Lexington Av.....		56	27

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)
Government AND Municipal Bonds
OFFER
$60,000
First Mortgage Municipal 5%
24 1-2-Year Market-House Bonds of
MEMPHIS, TENN.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.
SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897, At $1022.50 Per Bond, On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM,
Member of the New York Clearing House,
BROADWAY & 39th ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
INVITES BUSINESS, FAMILY, PERSONAL, AND OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS.
FRANK TILFORD, Prest. H. R. MOORE, Vice Prest. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Acton, Samuel D. Babcock, John S. Barnes, Frederic Cromwell, Frank Curtiss, Thomas Denny, R. M. Gallaway, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, Richard A. McCurdy, R. V. Lewis, John L. Riker, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John A. Stewart, Louis Stern, J. Edward Simmons, F. D. Tappen, John T. Terry, Frank Tilford.
Drafts on all parts of Europe. Letters of credit issued.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE $1,450,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CAIRO, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, MATURING ON JUNE 1ST, 1897, WILL BE PAID IN CASH, ON AND AFTER THAT DATE ON PRESENTATION, AT THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company, maturing June 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Reed tract, Wood estate, Hartman & Myer, &c., tract, Forbes & Delano, &c., tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly signed.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Not much more than 100,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, Burlington, St. Paul, Chicago Gas, and Jersey Central together making up about half of the day's total transactions.

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Chicago Gas touched a new high point at 83, a gain of two points for the day. Dispatches from the West indicate that some of the political interests in Illinois hitherto antagonistic to the property are showing a disposition to become friendly. Wall Street is not, however, now laying so much stress upon the political relations of the Chicago Gas property as formerly was the rule. The fact that the company is earning more than the dividends it pays is the safer test which Wall Street has adopted.

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Jersey Central, though not so active as Chicago Gas, scored a smart advance, closing at 74½, the top price of the day. More shorts have covered, and apparently some insiders have been buying stock on the generally better feeling which is helping quotations throughout all the rest of the list.

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Sugar Trust stock is firm, but there is small activity in it. Washington speculators seem generally to have gotten upon the short side, where they are playing a waiting game.

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Wall Street is showing an inclination to believe that tariff legislation will be more expeditious than has been anticipated. Some interests with close Washington connections are predicting that the vote in the Senate will be had before the end of June.

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There continue to come encouraging suggestions from out of town of some gains in business confidence; some gains in business activity.

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Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅛. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ⅛. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of ⅛ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅛	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅛	Nat. Lead	⅜
Brook. Union Gas	⅛	N. J. Central	1⅛
Can. Southern	⅛	Northern Pacific	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅛	Reading	⅛
Chicago	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	⅛
Chi. Northwest	1⅛	Reading 2d pf.	⅛
Consol. Gas	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	⅜
Del. & Hudson	1⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	⅛
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅛	C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅛	N. Y., Sus. & W.	⅛
Am. Tobacco	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Commercial Cable 4s.	1¼	Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st	1⅛	Lehigh V. of N.Y. 1st.	1½
Det. Gas Co. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	2	L., N. A. & C. con., t. r.	3
Peo., D. & E. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans, 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $79,874,480; balances, $4,302,958; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $559,918.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85⅝@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and 4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—70@90c premium.

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The money market yesterday remained unchanged and featureless. Call money was less active than for some days. The supply of commercial paper showed a further decrease. The time department continued stagnant.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 357,016.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,580,340
Exports in same period	14,230,804
Net exports	$12,650,464
Net imports, 1896	12,500,006
Net exports, 1895	13,010,119
Net exports, 1894	34,011,219
Net exports, 1893	56,022,612

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On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .27. On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .58, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 50 Horn Silver at 1.70, 300 Mollie Gibson at .68, 400 Mount Rosa at .09, 200 Ophir at .90, 1,000 Pharmacist at .11, and 300 Savage at .38.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Market & Fulton	200
American Exchange	168	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	238	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exch.	114
Chatham	280	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens'	125	New York	280
Commerce	208	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard Nat.	160
German-American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	330	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	97
Imp'rs & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114
Manhattan	215		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 31½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 102½. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 46⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 76¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 10⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 58¼. Illinois Central at 95½. Erie at 12⅝, and Pennsylvania at 53⅜. British consols closed 1-16 lower for money, at 113⅜, and unchanged for the account, at 113 7-16. The Bank of England lost £251,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes from the previous account: Notes in circulation decreased 11,400,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 25,550,000f, gold in bank increased 9,625,000f, bills discounted increased 41,750,000f, silver on hand decreased 525,000f.

TIME TO BEGIN TO DISCOUNT.

Reading current stock market conditions and prospects, Mr. J. Fletcher Shera of the Stock Exchange firm of Townsend & Shera, said yesterday, in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I am inclined to think that before very long Wall Street will begin to discount the settlement of this tariff question. It is, of course, the general opinion that once Congress has passed the Tariff bill and made it operative, general business will speedily improve, and that the long looked for betterment in trade will begin. And if Wall Street is to follow its usual custom it will not wait for the Tariff bill to be passed before showing its appreciation of the event.

"From sources which should be reliable comes information that the Tariff bill will be put through by the 1st of July. In that case it will become operative July 15. If Wall Street begins to see some signs of such speedy action on the part of Congress, and begins to receive promises that there will not be the delay now generally expected, I think you will see a substantial upward movement in prices. It is only reasonable to suppose that the beginning of such a movement will come some time ahead of the passage of the bill, and if we are going to have that bill in operation by the middle of July, an upward tendency should soon begin to show itself.

"The public is only waiting to see some signs of an upward movement before coming into the market. I think almost every commission house in the Street will tell you that. People may not be speculating now, but I do not believe that they have taken their money away from Wall Street. I think commission houses generally will say that they still have customers' funds in hand—left there ready for use as soon as the stock market shows some signs of life.

"One of the most hopeful features of the whole situation is the fact that, in the declines that we have had recently, there has been comparatively little of the usual stop-order selling. I mean that in investors' accounts. Of course, the people who are speculating simply with the idea of scalping the market have been caught and compelled to sell out. But there has been none of that liquidation which usually develops in a market like that which we have had of late.

"And another excellent feature is the gradual absorption of stocks—securities which are taken out of the Street by people not speculating for two or three points profit, but who purchase stocks with the idea of holding them for a long advance.

"I do not think this stagnation and weakness are going to last very much longer. In my opinion the market will be started upward by Wall Street discounting the passage of this Tariff bill, and I think the public belief in a coming advance is so strong that once the market is started upward there will be plenty of buying by outsiders to bring about the bull market for which we have long been waiting."

THE INACTIVITY OF SUGAR.

The apparent inactivity of those speculators whom Wall Street is wont to term "Sugar insiders" is becoming almost painful. For once it would seem that the speculative rank and file have the Sugar stock market all to themselves. Less than 6,000 shares of Sugar were traded in yesterday, and with the exception of some few transactions by Washington houses, a few traders seemed to be the only people at all interested in the stock. Those houses usually active in Sugar Trust, and whose activity is apt to precede some particular movement in the stock, have been doing nothing of late, and men usually possessed of inside information seem indisposed to do anything one way or the other at the moment.

Such a state of affairs is remarkable, to say the least. And, if one jealously guarded rumor is to be believed, the present inactivity is suddenly to develop into something which will surprise Wall Street. And it may be well to consider in this connection that the Street generally is at present inclined to feel bullish on Sugar.

STRENGTH OF THE VANDERBILTS.

The bull party is attaching much importance to the recent strength of the Vanderbilt shares. For some time it has been predicted that in any general advance in the market, the Vanderbilt group will take the lead, and that Vanderbilt interests will again forcibly assert themselves as they did in the Omaha advance a few months ago. It has also been hinted that the leader of this movement will be one of the Vanderbilt stocks, which, at the present time, is equally as inactive as was Omaha before that stock was started up from around 35.

The strength shown of late by Northwest, New York Central, and others of the Vanderbilt group, has revived these rumors and given rise to hopes on the part of the bulls that the "powers that be" are making preparations for activity.

JUNE DIVIDEND TALK.

Says The Chicago Evening Post:

"The approach of June 1, with its semi-annual distribution of dividends, revives talk of probable investments in dividend-paying stocks. While there is probably nothing more than sentiment in this idea—a sentiment which becomes chronic at this time of the year—still the condition of the market is most opportune for the dissemination of just such an idea. Below the surface, where the manipulations of room traders cause a perpetual ripple, there is a very decided undercurrent which is directed toward a higher range for all securities. To all intents and puposes the market remains in the same rut where it was left by the agitation of last year. No matter that conditions have changed for the better, that roads which formerly showed week after week a decrease of earnings are now showing increases just as regularly, that capital is abundant almost ad nauseam and hungers for something to invest in with a reasonable assurance of return, stocks have scarcely moved from the lowest limit touched during the dull days of despondency of last Fall. To induce the public to come in it is felt that a move should be made. Hence the recurrence of the June dividend talk arrives at a most opportune time."

THE COLONIAL'S LEGAL TALENT.

It is announced that the law firm of Sheehan & Collin of 32 Nassau Street has been appointed the counsel and Mr. Asa A. Alling of 18 William Street the attorney of the Colonial Trust Company.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE.

The reorganization plan of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway will be issued to-day. The chief feature of the plan is that the first mortgage bondholders are asked to consent to a reduction of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. in consideration of the second mortgage bondholders and stockholders contributing in cash $543,000, for the payment of past due interest on the firsts, the receiver's debts, and for improving the property at a cost of $260,000.

The operation of the property under the receiver for the past three years shows that net earnings have been more than sufficient to meet the interest payments called for under the reorganization plan.

The first mortgage bonds are now divided: One million two hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars is secured on the Peoria Division and $1,470,000 on the Evansville Division. It is proposed to create a new mortgage for $3,000,000, covering the entire line and the interest of the company in the Peoria terminal, and to make the new bonds run forty years, whereas the old divisional bonds expire in 1920.

If the firsts will not accept this proposition, the alternative is foreclosure of the first mortgages, a suspension of interest for some time, and finally raising the money to put the property in order.

As an inducement to the first mortgage bondholders to deposit their bonds under this agreement, the committee proposes to advance to each bondholder $25 on each past-due coupon, or maturing coupon, until the new 5 per cent. bonds begin to draw interest, in order that the first mortgage bondholders may receive interest past due at once and interest during reorganization on regular interest payment days.

In addition to the $3,000,000 new first mortgage bonds, there will be issued a temporary second lien mortgage of $500,000; preferred stock, 5 per cent., non-cumulative, to the amount of $2,550,000, and common stock to the amount of $3,500,000. To provide the cash required the second mortgage bondholders (amount outstanding, $2,088,000,) are expected to contribute $200 per bond in five monthly installments. For each $1,000 of this cash contribution they are to receive $1,000 in a temporary mortgage bond, $1,000 in new preferred stock, and $4,000 in new common stock. In addition to this there is to be given $2,088,000 new preferred stock in exchange for the old second mortgage bonds.

Holders of common stock in the new company (amount outstanding, $8,400,000,) are to be allowed to acquire stock in the new company to the extent of one-fifth of their present holdings on paying $7.50 per share of the new stock.

CHICAGO BANKING FIGURES.

The condition of the Chicago banks, as shown by their recent statement to the Controller, and as compared with those of former years, is given by The Chicago Tribune in an interesting article on the subject. The Tribune says, in part:

The deposits in the National banks of Chicago at the time of the last statement made at the call of the Controller, showing the condition May 14, were in excess of the deposits at any time in the history of the National banks of Chicago. If the call had been made a week or ten days before it was there would have been an accumulation of funds in excess even of that shown in the reports made. The deposits reached the high water mark early in May, and from that time on there was a slight decrease, though it was not sufficient to make any appreciable showing.

At the time the last call was made the National banks held in deposits the total of $137,870,986, while the largest total ever shown before was that made in December, 1892, when the banks held a total of $130,058,550. Of the total deposits May 14 there was due to individual depositors the sum of $71,056,786 and to other banks and bankers $66,814,150. The individual deposits had been exceeded on one occasion, when there was due individual depositors the sum of $77,216,858. This was in December, 1892. The amount due bankers was never before equaled. The nearest approach to the figures shown in the last statement was in 1894, when the sum due the outside bankers amounted to $59,810,883.

The combined deposits due to outside banks as shown in the statement of the National banks on May 14 and in the State banks on May 11 were $76,143,318. The importance of the proposed reduction in interest rates on country bank balances is seen in these figures. At 2 per cent. the interest to be paid in a year on deposits averaging as shown in these statements would amount to $1,522,866, while at 1½ per cent. there would be paid out in interest charges $1,142,149, thus effecting a saving to all the banks included in the two statements a total of $380,716 a year in the reduction in interest rates which it is proposed shall go into effect on June 1.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of current trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

The hard coal trade is in rather a stagnant condition this week, as buyers are withholding their orders. Their pretext for so doing is the investigation into the Coal Trust, so called, which they believe may result in lower prices. On this account the business now is not as good as it was a week ago, so far as volume is concerned, but the prices at this writing are better than they were then. While the figures on the best grades of coal have not wavered in the least for some time, there has been a greater movement of inferior grades recently at prices not equal to first-grade rates. This is apt to make the average price realized for the month of May fall a trifle below the April figure. For the present, buyers are safe in withholding their orders, as it is generally understood that no new circular of prices will be issued on June 1. How much longer the present circular will be in effect is not known, but in all probability not more than another month. Depleted stocks had better be replenished during June, the earlier in the month the better, a fact which some of the larger buyers begin to realize, and upon which they will act very shortly. The hopes of some that lower prices will prevail soon, for reasons already stated, will certainly not be realized, especially with an output for June of 2,500,000 tons, which is the tonnage upon which shipments will be made. With prices extremely firm at this time, a very moderate output, and the best harmony among sellers, the temporary scarcity of orders will work no injury to the producing interests. They have every reason to feel well satisfied, and will continue to hold their own regardless of attempts to make them waver.

The Eastern soft coal trade is in a quiet condition; orders are sent forward to producers in a limited amount, enough to keep the mines running partly, but none of the operators are pushed in any way to supply the demands on them. The orders to a certain extent come in bunches, which does not admit of an economical handling of the trade to the degree desired. The trade almost entirely is upon contracts taken earlier in the year, transient trade at this time being hardly heard of. Prices remain at a low ebb, and this is causing many of the operators to look for methods for cutting the cost of coal down still further. Some machinery has been introduced for cutting the coal in mines that have hitherto used hand power, and the report from them is quite satisfactory. There are reports of a reduction of wages in some parts of the different regions, though this action is not at all general with the operators. In those cases where miners' wages have been reduced the men seem to have accepted the same, recognizing that it was practically forced by the condition of the trade.

No material improvement is to be noted in the iron market, and the only report that can be made is that demand, both for raw iron and steel and for finished products, continues irregular. Prices remain low, and there seems no chance of an improvement, while all sorts of offers are made to secure buyers. In fact, hardly any large order is secured without making some concessions. The worst point is that even this does not seem to induce buyers to come out freely. It hardly seems possible to go lower, and indeed current prices can leave no profit for any one except those large concerns which are able to work down to the lowest limit of costs, and they cannot have such a very large balance on the profit side of the account book.

Some people are talking about an early increase in demand for iron and steel, but it is not easy to say where it will come from. There is nothing at present to warrant such an expectation. Talk also continues about reorganizing the rail and steel billet pools; but it is limited to a small number, and the large companies do not take any notice of the rumors. The present hardly seems a good time to make new arrangements or to form any new trust or combination.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade to-day, will say:

People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by values, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity and leave little margin for profits. In quantity there is almost as much business being done as in the years of greater prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion, the comparison is not discouraging. The recovery is slow, hesitating, and gradual, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returns in April showed the volume of business only 10 per cent. smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitation is doing its work every week, and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington who ought to be swelling the demand for labor and the products of labor. Exports of $2,300,000 gold cause no alarm, as they are obviously the results of the premium paid by Russia, and it is well understood that goods imported in May, thus far 51 per cent. larger than last year, are supplying wants for months to come, while exports to products, in May thus far 27 per cent. larger than last year, will much increase within two months. The Treasury is doing well, and the money market has gained $2,000,000 from the interior during the week, and has no apprehension. The encouraging increase in the demand for commercial loans still continues in volume as large and in quality of paper offered even better than last week.

Manufacturers have especial causes of delay, owing to the possible competition with foreign goods largely imported, but there has been no set back in prices, although cotton goods are dull without large demand, and print cloths are at the bottom price. It is evident that production far beyond the consuming demand has forced the industry into a waiting attitude. Distribution of all dry goods is at present retarded also by cooler weather than is usual at this season. The woolen mills are producing more than they have done for years, though much less than they could or would like to produce, and manufacturers are doing almost nothing in the wool market, though speculation has kept the sales large, in four weeks of May 28,805,500 pounds, against 20,159,350 pounds in the corresponding weeks of 1892. There is some weakness observable with Western holders, and Eastern prices begin to feel the weight of enormous imports, although holders still calculate on a rise as soon as new duties take effect.

The iron manufacture gains in spite of the closing of some furnaces. The production of pig exceeds consumption, and is somewhat decreasing, while the consumption has gradually gained, this week in part because of several structural contracts, including 7,000 tons for this city alone, and in part because agricultural implement works have made larger demands, and also because of the proposed leasing of nearly all the rod mills in the country, which has caused some buying. Pig iron shows no change in price, but it is noteworthy that an advance of 25 cents in the British price of American pig is considered relief, as lessening the urgency to sell Southern pig in Northern markets. Cotton ties at 50 cents per bundle have quite shut out foreign competition. Tin and copper are stronger, but the tin-plate makers have agreed upon an advance, and yet the best grade sells as before, at $3.30, against $3.80 for foreign. Sales of boots and shoes are smaller in May than in any year since 1892, and shipments from Boston have been 264,337 cases, against 303,557 cases last year, and 322,233 cases in 1895, but makers who have made concessions in price have orders for months ahead. Leather is weaker in tone, without much change in nominal quotations, while hides have been raised by packers at Chicago nearly as high as they were last February.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

Results of the Spring trade in staples, which is now over, are disappointing. The volume of seasonable merchandise distributed is less than expected, without taking into account an improvement in business compared with a year ago. Nearly all Central-Western and Southern trade centres report business very quiet. Dry goods continue depressed, cotton products selling with difficulty, some varieties only on concessions. The announcement of reduced or passed cotton-mill dividends, and that several large establishments will shut down to enable consumption to overtake production, when coupled with the comparative indifference of consumers to the lowest prices on record for cotton and steel, would appear to sufficiently characterize the actual condition of general trade.

Among twenty of the more important staple products only two—hides and wheat—have advanced, while one-half the number—cotton, lumber, coal, Bessemer pig iron, steel rails, print cloths, sugar, pork, and coffee—are unchanged, although there is a nominal advance in the asking price for Bessemer pig and steel billets. Now that wool manufacturers have stocked up, wool is off, as are cotton goods when sold in quantity; resin is lower, and among cereals flour, Indian corn, and oats, to which may be added lard and petroleum.

The fact that the volume of general trade has not been expanding is nowhere better shown than by comparing weekly bank clearings at seventy-eight cities throughout the country. The total for six business days ending with May 27, none of the details of which are estimated, and all of which are received by wire, is $918,000,000, a falling off of 6 per cent. from the week before, and of about one-third of 1 per cent. from the total in the fourth week of May, 1896. As compared with the like week in 1895, this week's aggregate shows an increase of 12 per cent., and when contrasted with the corresponding exhibit for 1894, 29 per cent. But compared with the like total in 1893, the falling off this week is 12 per cent., and even more as compared with the corresponding period in 1892.

There are 257 business failures throughout the United States this week, a moderate increase compared with totals at corresponding periods in preceding years. The aggregate last week was 245, compared with 227 in the fourth week of May a year ago, 183 in the like week of 1895, a similar total in 1894, and 214 in the corresponding period of 1893.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,081,326 bushels, compared with 2,655,000 bushels last week, 2,064,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,426,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,401,000 bushels three years ago, and as compared with 3,253,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn also show a falling off, amounting to 2,185,933 bushels this week, against 3,100,000 bushels last week, 1,720,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,040,000 bushels two years ago, 812,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,090,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	183	183½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	139	137
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	180	190
Third Avenue Railroad	150½	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	12½	14
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	87	90

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	73	75
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	91
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	145	150
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	215	215½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	245	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	59	60½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	103½
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	102	104
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	66	67½
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	94½	95½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	6	10
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	46
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	94
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Co.	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal m. (new)	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	294½	295
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	78	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	5	8½
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	48
New York & New Jersey Tel.	139	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	45
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The passage of the Allen Street Car bill has given a better tone to cable stocks. West Chicago opened at 97¼, and sold to 97⅝. The offerings were rather larger than expected, and the fear of a "slip-up" on the final action caused some selling and a decline to 96¾. More orders were received, and there was an advance to 97¾, with fairly good business, and then a tapering off to the close at 96⅞. There was less effect on the other railway stocks, and outside of these almost nothing was done.

Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	21⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	57
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	9
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	34
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	27
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	48¼
Chicago City Railway	210
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140
Lake Street Elevated	12½
International Packing Co.	22
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	10¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34¼
New York Biscuit Co.	47
North Chicago Street Railroad	212½
Street's West Stable Car Line	14¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	97
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10¾
Chicago Edison	115

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The local market ruled firm. Reading was the active feature, on New York buying, advancing about ½ point. The advance was accompanied by a rumor that J. P. Morgan has concluded a deal

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

For account of whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that the below-described securities and property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the

8D DAY OF JUNE, 1897,
at twelve o'clock noon, by
MESSRS. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers. Said securities and property will first be offered and sold separately and in parcels as below separately described and numbered; and after being so offered for sale, whether any bids be received for any one or more of said parcels or not, all of said securities and property will be again offered for sale as one parcel at an upset price, which shall be the aggregate amount of the successful bids for the separate parcels; or, if no bids shall have been received for the separate parcels, then without any upset price. In case any bid is made for the whole in excess of the upset price, if any, all of said securities and property will be knocked down as one parcel to the highest bidder, and such sale shall be final. In case no bid is received in excess of the upset price, the several parcels will be awarded finally to the respective purchasers thereof. Ten per cent. of the purchase price will be payable in cash or by duly certified check to the auctioneers at the time of sale, and each highest bidder for each parcel separately sold shall make such payment so soon as such parcel is knocked down and without awaiting the result of the re-offering of the whole property as one parcel. In case of failure on the part of any successful bidder to make payment at once in accordance with these terms of sale, the property knocked down to him shall be at once offered for sale again by the auctioneers. The balance of the purchase price shall be paid to the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 65 CEDAR STREET, New York City, at the expiration of two weeks after the sale, or sooner, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to be exercised on not less than three days' notice to said trust company.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

PARCEL 1.

10 shares of stock, Lawyers' Surety Company.

PARCEL 2.

850 shares of common stock, Elmira Municipal Improvement Co.

PARCEL 3.

1 share stock, Elmira and Horseheads Railway Company.

PARCEL 4.

8 shares stock, West Water Street Railway Company.

PARCEL 5.

Mortgage bonds of David C. Robinson, secured by a mortgage of David C. Robinson and wife to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as Trustee, dated May 17, 1895, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from May 17, 1893, and conditioned for the payment of principal amounting in the aggregate to.....$750,000

PARCEL 6.

Bond and Mortgage, Roswell E. Beardsley to David C. Robinson, assigned to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, principal, $1,500

PARCEL 7.

All the right, title, and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in and to a certain bond and mortgage, Jacob Geisenregan to John E. Dahoney, principal, $2,700

PARCEL 8.

All the right, title, and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in and to the certain bond and mortgage executed by Charles H. Baldwin and wife, assigned to Guaranty Trust Company; said to have been cut off by foreclosure of a prior lien, principal.....$125,000

PARCEL 9.

All the right, title, and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in and to the certain bond and mortgage executed by Charles H. Baldwin and wife, assigned to Guaranty Trust Company; said to have been cut off by foreclosure of a prior lien, principal.....$100,000

PARCEL 10.

All the right, title, and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in and to the certain bond and mortgage executed by Bertha C. and Robert H. Wells, assigned to Guaranty Trust Company; said to have been cut off by foreclosure of a prior lien, principal.....$5,000

PARCEL 11.

All the right, title, and interest of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in and to the certain bond and mortgage executed by Zimmerman, assigned to Guaranty Trust Company; said to have been cut off by foreclosure of a prior lien, principal.....$2,000

PARCEL 12.

Land contract, David C. Robinson with J. B. Coykendall, balance of purchase price unpaid.....$800

PARCEL 13.

Land contract, David C. Robinson with Mary E. Olcott, balance of purchase price unpaid, $800

PARCEL 14.

Land contract, David C. Robinson with Edwin M. Schaffer, balance of purchase price unpaid.....$2,185

PARCEL 15.

Land contract, David C. Robinson with Charles C. Allen, balance of purchase price unpaid, $320

PARCEL 16.

All indebtedness of Edward C. Jones and Company to David C. Robinson, if any, accruing out of a certain deposit said to have been made by said Robinson with said co-partnership April 18, 1893, of.....$25,000

PARCEL 17.

Unliquidated account between David C. Robinson and I. B. Newcombe, for about $35,000, stock of Elmira Municipal Improvement Company said to have been issued to Newcombe and Company at the time of organization...$35,000

PARCEL 18.

Sundry notes, claims, and choses in action against Elmira Water Works Company, Elmira and Horse Heads Railway Company, Elmira Gas and Illuminating Company, Elmira Illuminating Company, Elmira Municipal Improvement Company, held as security for the sum of $315,000, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on $232,907.24 thereof from September 29, 1894, and on $82,092.76 thereof from October 2, 1894.

(Detailed information concerning these claims can be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.)

PARCEL 19.

Policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (15-year endowment) insuring life of David C. Robinson, due December 18, 1899, $10,000

PARCEL 20.

Life policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on life of David C. Robinson, $10,000

PARCEL 21.

Life policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company, insuring life of David C. Robinson.....$10,000

PARCEL 22.

Ten-year endowment life insurance policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, insuring life of David C. Robinson or wife, due December 28, 1897.....$15,000

PARCEL 23.

Life policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, insuring life of David C. Robinson $5,000

PARCEL 24.

Life policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, insuring life of Geo. M. Robinson.....$10,000

PARCEL 25.

Life policy of Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, insuring life of Geo. M. Robinson.....$10,000

PARCEL 26.

Life policy of Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, assuring life of David C. Robinson.....$100,000

PARCEL 27.

Life Policy of New York Life Insurance Company, insuring life of David C. Robinson $100,000

Dated New York, May 21, 1897.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2D,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executor,
10 shs. Importers' & Traders' Natl. Bank.
By order of Trustees,
100 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Cos.
By order of Administratrix,
100 shs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
100 shs. Southern Ry. Co. common.
8,000 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co.
$4,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bds., May, 1893, Coups. attached.
174 shs. Consolidated California & Virginia Mining Co.
100 shs. Savage Mining Co.
1,664 shs. Stormont Mining Co. of Utah.
100 shs. Phenix Lead Co.
500 shs. Alta Silver Mining Co.
200 shs. North Belle Isle Mining Co.
100 shs. Hale & Norcross Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Occidental Consid. Mining Co.
100 shs. Crown Point Gold & Silver Mining Co.
200 shs. Best & Belcher Mining Co.
200 shs. Ophir Silver Mining Co.
100 shs. Gould & Curry Silver Mining Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
80 shs. Broadway Bank.
10 shs. Carpenter Steel Works.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
40 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
6 shs. Smith-Vassar Telephone Co.
$10,000 Da Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1910.
$500 Larchmont Yacht Club 5 p. c. Bd., 1917.
400 shs. Hector Gold Mining Co.
100 shs. Atlantic & Pacific R. R. common.
100 shs. Wisconsin Iron & Steel Co.
$1,000 Citizens' Gas Co., Bridgeport, Conn., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond, 1923.
100 shs. Citizens' Gas Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By Adrian H. Muller & Son,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16TH
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern:
$30,000 Lonsdale-Beaumont Water Co. of Knoxville, Tenn., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Hypothecated.)

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $3,074,889 against $2,873,284 last week and $1,175,012 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,550,292 against $2,236,007 last week and $1,096,842 in the same week of 1896.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 28, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	151	15	Adams Express	149½	150	149½	150	.....
9½	10¼	100	American Cotton Oil	9½	9½	9½	9¼	— ½
54	55½	225	Am. Cotton Oil pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ¾
10	10¼	480	American Spirits Mfg.	10	10¼	10	10¼	.....
28¼	28½	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
116½	116⅝	5,974	American Sugar Refs.	115⅝	116½	115¾	116⅜	+ ⅜
104¼	104⅝	124	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
70½	71	300	American Tobacco	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
10⅝	11	1,065	At. T. & S. F.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	885	At., T. & S. F. pf	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
10	10½	2,815	Baltimore & Ohio	10	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	100	Bay State Gas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
104½	105	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	105	105	103	105	+ ½
47⅜	47½	100	Canada Southern	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
57	57½	500	Canadian Pacific	57	57¾	57	57¾	+ ⅝
76	76⅜	9,661	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75⅞	76	75¾	76	+ ⅛
82¾	83	17,742	Chicago Gas	81⅝	83	81¼	82¾	— ⅛
75⅛	75¼	10,975	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74¾	75¼	74¾	75¼	+ ¼
133½	134	62	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	134	134	134	134	.....
106¾	107	1,510	Chicago & Northw.	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅛
65⅜	65⅝	1,280	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65½	65¾	65¼	65¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	8,183	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28	28	26⅞	27¼	— 1⅛
72	76	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
⅝	½	200	Colorado C. & I., Dev.	½	½	½	½	.....
102	..	10	Commercial Cable	162½	162½	162½	162½	.....
160¼	161	565	Consolidated Gas Co.	160¼	160¾	160¼	160½	+1¼
103¼	104	1,545	Delaware & Hudson	102⅜	103¾	102⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
147	148¼	100	Del., Lack. & Western.	148	148	148	148	— ⅝
2⅝	3¼	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	3	3	3	3	.....
115	100	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	116	116	116	116	+ ⅜
12¼	12½	100	Erie	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
30⅝	31½	820	General Electric	31	31	31	31	.....
93	94	10	Illinois Central	94	94	94	94	.....
166	..	1	Lake Shore	165	165	165	165	— ½
45½	45⅝	2,355	Louisville & Nashville.	45¾	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85¼	1,010	Manhattan Con	84½	85¼	84⅝	85⅛	+ ⅛
106	107	255	Metropolitan Traction.	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
28⅞	29	1,820	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28	29	28	29	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	500	Missouri Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	6,087	National Lead Co.	25	26	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	267	National Lead Co. pf.	93½	94	93½	94	— ⅛
4¼	6	100	New Central Coal	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
74¼	74½	10,570	New Jersey Central	72¾	74½	72¾	74½	+1⅛
100	100¼	594	New York Central	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
167	168	4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	.....
12¼	13	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	12	12	12	12	.....
6¾	7	250	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20	21	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
27¼	28	139	Norfolk & West. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
4	4¼	100	North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13¼	13⅝	255	Northern Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
38	38¼	3,257	Northern Pacific pf.	37½	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	14⅛	300	Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17	50	10	Oregon Ry. & Nav.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
12½	17	90	O. R. & Nav. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
27	27¼	800	Pacific Mail	27	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
44	47	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
158½	159¼	75	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	158	159	158	158	.....
18⅞	19	7,959	Reading	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
41	41¼	4,350	Reading 1st pf.	40¾	41⅛	40¾	41	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	444	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	320	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	43¾	44	43¾	44	.....
15½	15⅝	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
58⅜	59	1,301	St. Paul & Omaha	58	58⅛	58	58⅞	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	250	Southern Pacific	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
8¼	8⅞	50	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	1,122	Southern Railway pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	123	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	1,035	Tenn. Coal & Iron	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	700	Texas Pacific	9	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
151	152	25	Third Avenue	151	151	151	151	.....
6¾	7	100	Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
88	42	25	United States Express.	39	39½	39	39½	.....
55½	55⅞	310	U. S. Leather pf.	54¾	55½	54¾	55½	+ ⅛
12¼	13⅛	810	United States Rubber.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅛
60¾	61⅜	1,280	United States Rub. pf.	59¾	60⅞	59¾	60⅞	+ ⅛
5	5½	30	Wabash	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	.....
13½	13⅝	850	Wabash pf.	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	.....
79⅜	79⅝	4,037	Western Union Tel.	79¾	80	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
½	⅝	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
		119,906	Sales.					

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 73
1,000 75

Am Tobacco Co scrip
2,000 ..... 69½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 78¾

At., T. & S F gen 4s
44,000 ..... 81⅝
500 82
12,000 ..... 81⅞
500 82
10,000 ..... 81⅞
15,000 82
5,000 ..... 81⅞
Adjustment 4s
20,000 ..... 47¼
5,000 ..... 47⅛
55,000 ..... 47¼
10,000 ..... 47⅝

Brooklyn City 1st
1,000 ..... 115½

Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000 76

Brooklyn R T 5s
9,000 70

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 111⅜
3,000 112

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 96⅞
5,000s20F 96⅞

Buffalo & Erie new
6,000 104

Buff, R & P G M 5s
2,000 ..... 97½

Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 106⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000 108

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
5,000 ..... 102½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 72⅜

Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 100⅜

Chi, B & Q conv 5s
4,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 ..... 102½

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
7,000 ..... 119¼

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 90½

Chi, G L & C Co 1st
5,000s5F 98¼

Chi & N W cons 7s
2,000 ..... 144½

Chi & N W ext 4s
2,000 104

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
2,000 ..... 105¼

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000 98

C, St P, M & O cons
3,000 ..... 133¾

Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s
1,000 108

Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 93
9,000 92

Commercial Cable 4s
5,000 103

Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 93½

Detroit Gas Co 5s
10,000 76
5,000 ..... 70½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 112½

Erie 4s prior bonds
17,000 89
70,000 ..... 89⅜

Ft W & D C 1st
16,000 ..... 56½
7,000 ..... 56¾
6,000 57
3,000 ..... 57½

Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 89

Knox & Ohio 1st
1,000 115

L S & M So 1st coup
35,000 ..... 118⅛

L S & M So 1st reg
20,000 ..... 111⅝

L S & M S 2d coup
2,000 ..... 123⅜
8,000 ..... 123⅞
20,000 ..... 123⅝

L S & M So 2d reg
5,000 ..... 120¼

Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
1,000 ..... 101⅛

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
6,000 96

Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
6,000 117

Louis & Nash, Nash & Dec 1st
3,000 ..... 109½
N O & Mob 1st
7,000 ..... 121½

L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
1,000 81

Manhattan Ry con 4s
25,000 ..... 92⅞

Mex Nat 2d inc 6s, B
6,000 9
25,000 10

Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000 131
Michigan Div
1,000 130

Mil & St Paul cons
3,000 ..... 133½
5,000 ..... 134½
1,000 ..... 134½

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
2,000 ..... 116½

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000 102

Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅝

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 84⅝

Mo, K & T 2d
5,000 ..... 58¼
11,000 ..... 58½
22,000 ..... 58⅝
5,000 ..... 58½
15,000 ..... 58⅝
5,000 ..... 58¼

N Y & Harl 1st coup
25,000 ..... 110¼

Norf & W Ry con 4s
4,000 ..... 90⅜

N Y, O & W refdg 4s
2,000 ..... 93¼

Northern Pac 1st reg
5,000 ..... 117¼

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
37,000 54
8,000 ..... 54⅜

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000 ..... 88⅛

Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 103

Ohio & Miss con S F
34,000 ..... 104⅝

Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 52

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000 ..... 87½

Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
5,000 92

P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
8,000 110

Reading Co gen 4s
8,000 ..... 81⅛
8,000 ..... 81¼

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 ..... 73¼

St L & Iron Mount 5s
20,000 70

St L & S F G M 6s
10,000 99

St L & S F 4s
2,000 ..... 66⅞

St P & Duluth 2d
2,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102½

St P, M & M, Montana Cent 6s
2,000 120

San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 ..... 57½
1,000 ..... 57¾

Scioto Val & N E 4s
4,000 80

So Car & Ga 1st 5s
4,000 91

So Pac of N M 1st
9,000 106

Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 90
10,000 ..... 90⅝

Standard R & T 6s
2,000s3 ..... 67¼

Tex & N O cons 5s
12,000 96

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000c 89¾
2,000s3 ..... 89¾
5,000c 89¾
5,000 ..... 89⅞

Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 ..... 21½
15,000 ..... 21½
1,000 22
24,000 ..... 21½
5,000 ..... 21¾

U P D & G 1st
1,000 ..... 84⅜

Un Pac, Lin & Col 1st
3,000 ..... 19¼

U S Leather Co 6s
5,000 ..... 111¼

Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 101⅝
8,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101½
3,000 ..... 101⅝
3,000 ..... 101½

Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000 ..... 64½

West Shore gtd 4s
6,000 109
5,000 ..... 108⅞
13,000 109
1,000 ..... 108⅞
Registered
1,000 ..... 108¾

West Union col tr 5s
10,000 108

Wheeling & L E 1st
3,000 ..... 91½
5,000s20F 91¼

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000 ..... 20¾
1,000 ..... 20½
5,000 30

Total sales $1,100,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	....	D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	58
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	Nat. St. 2d pf.	10	20
4s, c., 1907	112½	113	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	New England	..	37
4s, r., 1925	123	123½	E. El. Ill. of Bklyn.	106	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	123½	123¾	Erie 1st pf.	30½	80¾	1st pf.	60	75
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅞	Erie 2d pf.	16½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113⅞	Eighth Avenue	300	330	2d pf.	27¼	28
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65	..	Norfolk So.	60	70
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..	Ev. & T. H.	21	25	Nor. & West.	10	11
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101¼	..	Flint & P. M.	..	13	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	59½	60¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¼	..	F. & P. M. pf.	20	35	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	90	90
			Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125	Ont. Mining	5	8
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	G. B. & West.	30	40	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11⅜	11⅝
Ait. & T. H., t. r.	60	62½	G. B. & W., Deb., A.	35	50	Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. Coal	125	..	G. B. & W., Deb., B.	4	5	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Am. Express	113	115	Harlem	325	..	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	102	106	Homestake	35	39	P., Ft. W. & C.	162	168
Ann Arbor	9	10½	Ill. Steel Co.	32	35	Quicksilver	1½	2
Ann Arbor pf.	26	28	Iowa Central	6	6½	Quicksilver pf.	7	10
At. & Pac.	..	¼	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Rens. & Saratoga	178	181
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	Rio G. W. pf.	30	33½
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Joliet & Chicago	150	..	R., W. & O.	117½	119
Brooklyn R. T.	18½	20	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	Second Avenue	125	135
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. L. & S. F.	5⅜	5½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	50	K. & D. M. pf.	10½	14	St. L. S. W.	2⅜	3½
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Laclede Gas	22½	23	St. L. S. W. pf.	7½	8½
Capital Traction	53½	..	Lac. G. pf., ex div.	80	88	St. P. & Duluth.	15	22
Central Pacific	8½	9¼	L. E. & W.	13	14	St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	16¾	L. E. & W. pf.	59¾	62½	St. P., M. & M.	116	120
Chi. & Alton	150	..	Long Island	41	47	St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Chi. & Alton pf.	161	..	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	Sil. bull. certfs.	60¼	60⅝
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Sixth Avenue	183	190
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Man. Beach	8	12	Standard Gas	102½	104
Chi. & N. W. pf.	154	154¾	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	Standard Gas pf.	118	120
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	50	Mexican Central	7½	8½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
Clev. & Pitts.	162	168	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	1⅝	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
C. C. & St. L. Gen'l pf.	1½	3	Michigan Cent.	97½	99	U. P. D. & G.	1⅜	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	10	17¼	Minn. & St. L.	17¾	18	U. S. Leather	6½	7
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	77	79½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	103	106
Col. & H. Coal, all in pa'd	3½	4	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	40¼	48	West. Union Beef.	5½	6½
Col., H. V. & T.	2¾	3	Minn. Iron	43	49	Western Gas	66	..
Consol. Coal	58	..	Mobile & Ohio	16	20	W. & L. E. pf.	2½	3½
Den. & Rio Gr.	9¾	..	Morris & Essex.	165	167½	Wis. Central	1	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	38	39	Nat. Lin. Oil	10¼	12			
			National Starch	2	3½			

Silver bars, 60; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.02¾	.02¾
Anaconda	.39	.35
Argentum	.40	.33
Blue Bell	.02¾	.02¾
Consolidated	.06	.06
Elkton	.91	.90½
Gibson	.13	.09
Golden Fleece	.28	.30
Grouse	.04½	.04½
Isabella	.30¾	.32¾
Jefferson	.08	.08
Pharmacist	.09¾	.09½
Portland	.54	.50
Rose	.06¾	.06¾
Union	.13¾	.13½
Work	.04¾	.04¾

*Asked.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WYCKOFF, ELLEN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-law6w

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-law6mS

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,150	Am. Sugar Refs.	116¼	116⅜	115¼	116⅛
40	Am. Tobacco	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
220	A., T. & S. F.	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	21¾	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
3,790	Chicago Gas	81	83	81	82
800	C., R. I. & Pac.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65⅞
3,520	C., B. & Q.	75¾	76⅞	75¾	76⅝
2,700	C., M. & St. P.	74⅞	75¼	74⅝	75¼
180	C., St. P., M. & O.	58¼	58¼	57⅞	57⅞
3,200	Cent. of N. J.	72¼	74⅜	72½	74⅜
20	C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27	27	27
10	Del. & Hudson	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
50	Gen. Electric	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
370	Louis. & Nash.	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45½
210	Manhattan	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
80	Mo. Pacific	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
100	N. Y. Central	100	100	100	100
100	Nor. Pacific	18	18	18	18
20	Nor. Pac. pf.	38½	38¾	38¼	38¼
8,980	Phila. & Read.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Property Sold for $400,000—Other Transactions and Auction Room Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Flake & Dowling to Henry Corn, for $400,000, the old Charles H. Harbeck mansion, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 258 and 260 Fifth Avenue, 49.4 by 100. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of an eight-story business building.

The same firm has also sold for the Renwick estate to Meyer Auerbach, for $75,000, the four-story brick private dwelling northwest corner of Tenth Street and University Place, 27.6 by 100, and has resold the same property for Mr. Auerbach to a builder, who will at once put up a nine-story fireproof structure on the lot.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Andrew H. Smith to Adam Steiger, for $38,000, the two five-story flats 268 and 270 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Charles W. Barnard to T. J. McGuire, two lots, Eighty-third Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 102.2. The buyer will improve the property by the erection of a six-story apartment house.

Clarence J. Ramsay has sold for George E. Jordan to George Kellar the five-story brick flat 236 Willis Avenue, 25 by 75.

Adam Steiger has sold to Joseph X. Simon, for $26,000, the five-story flat, with store, 2,421 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

Julius Friend has sold for Isaac Steibel to a Mr. Thomson two lots 54 and 56 West Third Street, 48 by 75. The buyer will improve the property.

Trenholm & Simmons have sold for a Mr. Sands to M. F. Plant, for $88,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Henry Lewis Morris to the Barber Asphalt Company a plot of improved and bulkheaded property with a frontage of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and equivalent to about twenty-five city lots.

David Stewart has sold for Luke H. Cutter to James B. Gillie five lots, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 105.10.

William P. Jones & Co. have sold for Ella S. Conkling and Maria S. Simpson to a Mrs. Keages the three-story brick dwelling 416 West Forty-fourth Street, 20 by 50 by 100.4.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Henry Jaeger, for $7,500, the three-story frame dwelling One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, on south side, Lot 263 on the map of the village of Melrose, 25 by 118.5, excepting thereout the easterly 3 by 118.5.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Cyrus and Fanny R. M. Hitchcock, for $17,000, the five-story brick flat 157 West Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Elias Stone, for $15,500, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 100 East Ninth Street, 37.6 by 23.4.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Moses K. Wallach, for $17,500, the five-story brick tenement 225 East One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.11.

August Kleinau sold, at Sheriff's sale, to Joseph H. Decker, for $1,410, the three-story stone-front dwelling 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.11, all title and interest of Moses Lindheim on April 20, 1894.

G. Nicholas has sold for Mrs. Fannie H. Hurcomb the five-story apartment house 844 West Fifty-first Street, lot 20.6 by 89 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

Two auctioneers announce sales of lots on the premises for this afternoon.

Philip A. Smyth will offer 70 lots on Westchester, Washington, and Green Avenues, at Westchester, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Rich & Pugh will put up 206 lots at Waverly Heights, near Tuckahoe, on the Harlem Railroad.

The last sale mentioned will be continued on Memorial Day, and that of Mr. Smyth will take place then, should the weather be bad to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16 by 55 and 17 by 55, Rueth & Bartolicus of 462 Tenth Avenue, owners; C. A. Milliner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $66,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for a four-story brick stable, 75 by 100.5, Sarah A. Brady of 343 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, with stores, 25 by 95, Patrick Norton of 154 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $16,000.

Seventeenth Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, for an eight-story brick building, lofts, &c., 29.6 by 100, Henry Corn of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

Fifteenth Street, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue, for a four-story brick and stone building, with store and lofts, 50 by 80, Boehm & Coon of 31 Nassau Street, owners; Ralph S. Townsend of 29 East Nineteenth Street, architect.

Third Avenue, east side, 227.6 feet south of Franklin Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 26 by 70 and 26 by 70, Freida Goodman of 197 West Eighty-seventh Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Fifteenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 30, Mrs. James Wilson of William's Bridge, owner; James Wilson, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 29 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Cornelia Gilman of Nyack, N. Y., owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 235 East Fifty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company of 213 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Hubert Drosser of 2 Stone Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 505 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Michael Cohen of 527 Eighth Avenue, owner; E. F. Mackustick of 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 930 Eighth Avenue to a brick and stone flat, with store; E. A. Redmond of 92 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; F. S. Schlesinger of 128 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 890 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with offices; Henry Dale of 2 Wall Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 935 Second Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Gerard Monnier of 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $3,000.

Bergen Avenue, east side, 107.3 feet north of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Philip Rudolph of Bergen Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $175.

No. 314 Mott Avenue, to a three-story brick factory, 81 by 30; David Rousseau, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park Terrace, 100x90.1x irregular; Hugh Stevenson to James McCloud and another..$25,000

ANTHONY AV, w s, 46.4 ft s of Bush St, 24.8x115x23x105; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Minnie E. Winslow 5,300

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Joseph Kugler and wife to John Luhrs and wife 1

CANNON ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 135x100; Robert Sturgis, referee, to Mary A. Gregory 5,000

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Columbia St, 24.8x80x25x80; James Rosendale and wife to Rosalie Cramer 1

FRANKFORT ST, n e s, 60 ft w of Rose St, 57.9x107x6x107; Alice H. Morgan and others to Frank T. Morrell 1

FRONT St, 252 ft 6x8x98.9x8; Front St, 234, 18.9x73; John H. O'Rourke and wife to Luther L. Kellogg, one-half part 10

HAMILTON ST, 104, 17.4x103.6x17.3x103.6; Simon H. Phannery and wife to Fannie E. Elliott 1

INTERVALE AV, s e s, 119.3 ft n of Home St, 100x59.1x52.6x irregular; George Stark and wife to Donald McLean, as trustee 1

LOT 200, Block H, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Frank W. Gordon and another 600

LOT 527, map of Van Nest Park; August T. Fruhling and wife to Emilie Lewison and another 60

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 325 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Henry Schleidt 400

NORFOLK ST, 81, 25x100; Frank L. Schaller and wife to Samuel Strasbourger 1

PARK AV, s w corner 30th St, 81.2x 20.6; Mayer Kahn and wife to Chester W. Chapin 49,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 30th St, 81.2x 20.6; Henrietta [illegible] to Chester W. Chapin 1

PIKE ST, 27, 25x111.4; Abraham Goldstein and wife to Moses Goldstein 42,500

PLEASANT AV, 275, 12.8x74; John Cussen and wife to Charles A. Rosenthal 6,000

PLEASANT AV, 847, 20x88; Louise Knobloch to Bernhard Kumm 8,500

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 100 ft s of 110th St, 50x100; same to William H. B. Totton 28,000

RIVERSIDE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 119th St, 75x200 to Claremont Av, x75x200; same to William H. Douglass 68,850

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 741, 20x74.11; William Broadbelt to Isabelle Kittson 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 145.8 ft s of 170th St, 45x150; Paul Dannhauser and wife to John M. Linck 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.6x21.11x36x32; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Annie Donohue 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 53.11x94.11x51.5x82.11; John H. Baker and wife to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1

SAME PROPERTY; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to John H. Baker 1

WEST 12TH ST, n s, 68.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21x65; Chester W. Chapin and wife to Henrietta Kaufmann 16,000

1ST AV, w s, 48.2 ft n of 72d St, 26.9x81.8; Grace A. Fee, executrix, to Leopold Hutter 23,000

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 25x75; George C. Austin, referee, to John W. Hansen 17,200

15TH ST, 248 and 250 West, 37.8x103.8; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Mary H. Myer, as trustee 40,000

19TH ST, 248 East, 16.6x92; Thomas J. Lynch and wife to Edward C. Prescott.. 1

40TH ST, s s, 235.8 ft w of 2d Av, 19.6x irregular; William Ap. Rees and another to Maria Rees 5,040

45TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Courtney C. Douglass and others to Lydia R. Hinsdale 1

46TH ST, 160 East: John Livingston and wife to Katharine K. Moloney 15,000

60TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Bertha Lowenstein to John R. Bowers 27,500

64TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x100.5; Gideon Fountain to Eliza J. Fountain 1

72D ST, n s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 28x102.2; Grace A. Fee, executrix, to Nellie Starman 18,350

83D ST, s s, 382.4 ft w of 9th Av, 32.4x102.2; Charles S. Davison, referee, to Charles G. Spencer 20,000

84TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Lexington Av, 42.7x102.2; Mary E. Dwinelle to William F. Ebeling 1

98TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to John O. Baker 22,100

98TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; John Delahunty, referee, to John O. Baker 22,100

99TH ST, n s, 253.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x irregular; Frances K. Lipman to Albert Etzel 1

SAME PROPERTY; same and others, executors, to same 2,800

99TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 20x100.11; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Thomas J. Convey 1

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100.11; Firmen Freedman and another, executors, &c., to James W. Taylor.. 88,500

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Lina C. Ludeke to Margaret Lynch 25,000

119TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive, runs e 200; s 25 to w Av; n 25 to w 100x n 25x w 100 to Riverside Av, x n 100; Henry M. Taber and others to Daniel S. Slawson 128,050

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 16x90; Benjamin F. Raynor and wife to Arthur Wilkinson and others 1

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Samuel Green and wife to Emma Wedekind 1

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft s e of College Av, 25x100; Horace T. Jones, as executor, to the Mott Haven Company 9,200

138TH ST, s s, adjoining the land of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 47.11x101.1x47.11x101.1; William R. Brown and wife to Francis C. Grable 8,000

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Anna M. Steers to Frank B. French 1

148TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 75x25; Francis M. Wilmurt to William J. Nicklas 1

151ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 45x irregular; Alexander F. W. Kinnan and wife to Thomas C. Higgins and another 565

161ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x99.11; Alexander F. W. Kinnan and wife to William C. Lester 282

171ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; John Renehan and wife to William F. Carroll 5,900

179TH ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Audubon Av, 47.6x75; Jacob Hess and wife to Union Real Estate Company 1

SAME PROPERTY; Union Real Estate Company to Jacob Hess 1

185TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 100x79.11; John Schreiber and wife to William F. Carroll 8,600

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; August Hassemer and wife to Assad G. Khouri 4,700

184TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of 11th Av, 25x99.11; August Hassemer and wife to Michael Smith 2,200

Recorded Leases.

BRYCE, J. S., to H. Munson; 385 and 387 3d Av, roof, 3 years 300

ESTATE OF ROBERT C. FISHER to Margaret Hein and others; 285 Bowery, 2 years 2,500

MINER, Henry C., to Pequod Club; 267 West 25th St, 5 years 1,800

SCHEVICK, Edward J., to John Solner; 1,477 Avenue A, n w corner of 78th St, 5 years ..... $420 to 600

SCHWEINFURTH, Christina, to Dora Beil; 58 Avenue A, 1 8-12 years 960

Recorded Mortgages.

BOEHM, Caroline, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n s of 80th St, 140.11 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years $55,000

BAKER, John O., to Samuel N. Hoyt and others, trustees; s s of 98th St, 500 and 550 ft w of Central Park West, 8 years, (two mortgages) 40,000

BAKER, John H., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n s of Westchester Av, 100.11 ft w of Eagle Av, 3 years 1,500

BARTLETT, Warren S., to Laura Manly; n s of 147th St, 415 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 14,000

BOWERS, John R., to William A. Oakes, trustee; 157 East 60th St, 3 years 20,000

SAME to same; 159 East 60th St, 3 years 20,000

BROADBELT, William, to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; n s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year 265,000

SAME to Jacob D. Butler; n s of 161st St, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 1 year.. 36,367

BUCKLEY, John J., to Jessie D. Bowne; 203 and 205 Elm St, 1 year 4,750

BURK, Charles, and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; s e corner of 76th St and Riverside Drive, 1 year 20,000

CLARK, Cyrus, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n e corner of Riverside Av and 80th St, 1 year 15,000

CARROLL, William F., to John Renehan; s s of 171st St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 2,100

SAME to John Schreiber; s s of 185th St, 70 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years.. 6,020

SAME to John Renehan; n s of 171st St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 2,030

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Salomon Davidson; 136 East 82d St, demand 2 903

DE BALAINE, Mary A. T., to Frederick P. Foerster; n s of 183d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years 1,000

DONOHUE, Annie, to same; n s of Westchester Av, 51.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 3 years 2,000

DOUGAN, Joseph W., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s e corner of Columbus Av and 61st St, 3 years. 21,500

DOUGLAS, William H., to Henry M. Taber; e s of Riverside Av, 275 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 7,500

SAME to same; w s of Claremont Av, 250 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 3,500

SAME to same; e s of Riverside Av, 225 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 7,500

SAME to same; w s of Claremont Av, 225 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 3,500

SAME to same; e s of Riverside Av, 250 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 7,500

SAME to same; w s of Claremont Av, 275 ft s of 119th St, 3 years 3,500

EBELING, William F., and wife to Mary E. Dwinelle; n s of 84th St, 50 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 46,000

ESCHWEGE, Morris, and wife to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 121 Avenue C, 3 years 6,500

ETZEL, Albert, to Walter D. Burke, executors, &c., of Mary C. Burke; s s of 98th St, 253.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,500

FISCHEL, Jacob, and wife to John T. Willets, as guardian of Valentine M. Willets; 84 and 82 Monroe St, 5 years, two mortgages 56,000

FISCHER, Mary F., to Catharine E. Fischer; 22 and 24 Baxter St, secures indebtedness 1,647

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 9th St, between Avenues B and C, 1 year 6,000

GARDELLA, Virginia, and Louis Oliva to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3 Franklin St, 1 year 8,000

GAYLORD, Harvey, and wife to William H. Archer; s s of Julianna St, 100 ft s of Elliott Av, 3 years 700

GRABLE, Francis C., to William R. Brown; s s of 138th St, adjoining property of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, 3 years 4,000

GREEN, Roderick, to the East River Savings Institution; 64 Oliver St, 1 year.. 15,000

GREGORY, Eliza A., to the People's Trust Company; n e corner of Stanton and Cannon Sts, 1 year 85,000

HAAREN, John W., to Henry T. Folsom; w s of 8th Av, 25 ft n of 147th St, 3 years 15,000

HARPER, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 13 to 17 Cortlandt St, ¼ part, 1 year 4,000

HERBERT, Gilbert L., and wife to Elia A. Gray; s s of 92d St, 204.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,000

HESS, Jacob, and wife to Henry Hess; n s of 179th St, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, and adjoining property, 3 years, three mortgages 15,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 1st Av, 48.2 ft n of 72d St, 3 years 17,000

KEEGAN, Catherine E., to Rosalie Wiener; Lot 184, map of Bellevue lots, 10th Ward, 1 year 500

KERL, Ernst C., and wife to Walter F. Kingsland; s s of 110th St, 100, 130, 160, and 180 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, (four mortgages) 2,000

KHOURI, Assad G., to August Hassemer; s s of 184th St, 430 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 8,200

KITTSON, Isabelle, to same; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 3 years 10,000

LAMB, Anne E., to Antoinette Marsh; s s of 58th St, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 8,500

LEWKOWITZ, Isidor, and wife to Marianna A. Ogden; n s of Grand St, 25.1 ft n of Forsyth St, 3 years 12,000

LUHRS, John, and wife to Joseph Hugler; s s of Columbia St, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years 3,500

LYNCH, Margaret, to Lena C. Ludeke; s s of 118th St, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 4,250

LYONS, Susie T., to Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees; 848 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 500

McCORMACK, Michael, and wife to Morris Steinhardt; n e corner of 121st St and Morningside Av East, 5 months 35,000

McKELVEY, John, and wife to Augustus F. Holly; s s of 43d St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 4 months 9,000

MOOREHOUSE, Samuel, and wife to Adah Vesin; 229 East 10th St, 3 years.. 6,500

MORRELL, Frank T., to Alice H. Morgan and others; 26 to 30 Frankfort St, 3 years 35,000

PERKINS, Elizabeth W., to C. Lawrence Perkins and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Broadway, 201.2 ft s of Spring St, 3 years 40,000

PRESCOTT, Edward C., to Marie Robert; n s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

RAUCHFUSS, Charles, and wife to John Hardy; 449 West 40th St, 3 years, ... 3,000

REERS, Maria, William, and Howard C., to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York; s s of 40th St, 235.8 ft w of 2d Av, installments 5,040

REINHARD, Nicolas, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 544 West 37th St, 1 year 10,000

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, and wife to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 115 to 119 West Washington Place, 5 years 24,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles A., to Robert R. Perkins; 275 Pleasant Av, 3 years 500

SCHEIBLE, Pauline, to Judson S. Todd; e s of Irving Place, 27 ft s of 19th St, 1 year 5,000

SLAWSON, Daniel S., to Henry M. Taber; s e corner of 119th St and Riverside Av, 3 years 19,000

SAME to same; e s of Riverside Av, 25 ft s of 119th St, and other adjoining property, (3 mortgages) 70,085

SMITH, Michael, to August Hassemer; s s of 184th St, 405 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 1,500

SOMMER, Jacob and Millie, to James G. Wentz; Lot 459, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, demand 3,000

STAPLETON, Annie, and others, to Julia A. M. Marrenner, executrix, &c., of David C. Marrenner; Lot 32, map of Lexington Place, William's Bridge, 8 years.. 1,000

STURMAN, Neilie, to Margaret Ingles; n s of 72d St, 222 ft w of 1st Av, 8 years. 14,500

SAME to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n s of 72d St, 194 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 15,000

TAYLOR, James W., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 110th St, 278.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 32,500

SAME to same; s s of 110th St, 310.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 32,500

TAYLOR, James W., and wife to Walter F. Kingsland; s s of 110th St, 246.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 32,500

SAME to Frederic N. Goddard; s s of 110th St, 342.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years... 32,500

SAME to Philip J. Sands, as trustee; s s of 110th St, 182.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 32,500

SAME to same, as executor, &c., of A. B. Sands; s s of 110th St, 214.6 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 32,500

SAME to Sarah A. Sands; s s of 110th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 32,000

THE WILLIAM J. MERRITT COMPANY to John Larkin, trustee, &c.; n s of 18th St, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year 29,000

n s of 18th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 20,020

THE SISTERS OF THE ANNUNCIATION of the Blessed Virgin Mary to Annie T. O'Shea; s s of 152d St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 8 years 2,000

TOTTEN, William W., and Henry M. Taber; e s of Riverside Av, 100 and 125 TWING, Henrietta, to Matilda L. Sheldon; e s of Hull Av, 25 ft s of Ozark St, 3 years 1,500

WILKINSON, Arthur, and others to Elizabeth M. Anderson; n e corner of Lexington Av and 74th St, 5 years 7,000

SAME to same; n s of 74th St, 82.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 6,000

SAME to same; s s of 75th St, 101.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years 6,000

SAME to same; s s of 181st St, 108.4 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 5,000

SAME to same; s s of 131st St, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, William S., to Clara S. Dickerson $8,000

BEARDSLEY, Elmon W., to Thomas M. St. John 1,500

BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors, &c., of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Hiram R. and Hannah A. Dater, trustees of Philip Dater 16,500

BUTTENWEISER, Laemmlein, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 1

BUTTENWEISER, Joseph L., to Moritz Weil 10,000

COX, Levantia W., and others, executors of Abraham B. Cox, to Cecilia de Nottbeck 15,000

DALY, Thomas, to Katherine B. Gray, (two assignments) ..... Nom.

DOUGHERTY, George W., to Selma Lisner 1

FINNEY, Elizabeth, to Jacob Varian..... 1,500

FOSTER, Talmadge W., to Charles H. Lee 1

HARRISON, Robert L., executor and trustee of Julien E. Gibbes, to G. S. Hubbard, trustee, &c. 6,000

HIDDEN, Thomas B., and another, committee, &c., of estate of Charles T. Reynolds, to Adelaide A. and Edward H. Raynolds, executors, &c., (two assignments) ..... Nominal

HINCK, George, and Frederick J. Feuerbach to Margaret Sullivan 5,000

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, to Benjamin F. Cohen 500

KINGSLAND, Cornelius F., trustee of Henry P. Kingsland, to Edward V. Cary 12,500

MARKS, Frances M., to Angel J. Simpson, (three assignments) ..... Nominal

NELSON, Jesse S., to Augustus L. Hayes. 1,000

SEWELL, Sarah V., executrix of Robert Sewell, to Julia Van Vorst 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York City Missionary and Tract Society 20,000

SAME to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium 5,000

WIENER, Eugenia K., and the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustees, to Rowland L. Taylor 16,000

ZEREGA, Eliza M., to Benjamin F. Cohen 1,500

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,632; Department of Buildings against Daniel B. Lord and others, (violation of building law.)

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 237.8 ft n of St. James St, 75x106; Augustus J. Smith against William F. Boyle and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

TELLER (formerly Courtlandt) AV, 975; Mary Pearson against Eliza Writh and others, (to foreclos mortgage.)

TELLER (formerly Courtlandt) AV, 977; same against James McGarrity and others, (to foreclose mortgage.

MERCER ST, 231; Moritz Weil against Benedict A. Klein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

2D AV, 179; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Louis E. Bomeisler, executor, &c., and others.

2D AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25x81; Henry Heert & Co. against Claus Ahders, (warrant of attachment.)

15TH ST, 105 and 107 East; Marianna Rothkopf and another, executors, &c., against Alfred J. R. E. Zucker and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

17TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 4th Av, 50x92; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against George Erdmann and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

39TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Adelaide A. Hilliyer, as trustee, against Theodore F. Miller and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 142d St, 200x35; Archibald Culbert against Charles F. Rogers, owner and contractor $100

DELANCEY PLACE, e s, 112 ft n of Morris Park Av, being Lot 148, map of the Downing estate; Jacob Norden against John E. Ryan, owner and contractor..... 42

1ST AV, n w corner of 96th St, runs n to 96th St x80; John Shea against Elias C. and Francis A. Clark, owners and contractors 500

48TH ST, 126 West; Beer & Hess, against Caroline Cabot, owner; William H. Prague, contractor 145

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 125x75; John Cork & Co. against D. Richey and John Brown, owners; Joseph Hamilton, contractor 210

142D ST, s s, entire front from 3d to Alexander Av, 91.6x112x142.1x100; Jaekel & Co. against William E. Seitz, owner and contractor 5,107

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Dumpel, William T. Lee, Henry Q. Davidson, Jacob Gunts.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Lavell vs. Johnston—Edward G. Whitaker, Matter of Burgess & Co.—William P. Burr, Lee vs. Rowden—Francis A. Dugro, Matter of New York Piano Case Company—George M. Van Hoesen, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Gleason—Reginald Arnold, Cochran vs. Doran—Henry D. Macdona, Wiggins vs. McKeon—George H. Hart, Matter of Hoffman—Frederick Allis, De Hais vs. Jaquol—Charles S. Simpkins, Muller vs. Shrader—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Weismann vs. Jacobowitz—Charles E. Lydecker, Conlan vs. Weiss—Adam Wiener, Beatty vs. Rylands—Thomas F. Donnelly, Columbus Trust Company vs. Hayes—James C. Graham, Goldberg vs. Hayes—James C. Graham, Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Schaefer—William S. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—McLaughlin, J.—Geisse vs. Bunce—Thomas D. Husted.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Kaiser vs. Schwab—Augustus C. Brown.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Magdalina Kaiser vs. Barbara Schwab—Augustus C. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of New York Piano Case Company—Arthur Ingraham, George M. Wheeler vs. Henry W. Gillett—Isaac L. De Voe.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Room 15, Court-House—Van Wyck, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7, Court House.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

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A BANK CHARGES FRAUD.

L. H. Beals of Westfield, Mass., Insolvent—Indorsed Haydenville Company's Paper.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28.—Luther H. Beals, a large whip manufacturer of Westfield, this afternoon filed a voluntary petition in insolvency at the Court House in this city, application having previously been made for his adjudgment as a bankrupt by the First National Bank of East Hampton.

The bank charges that Beals is guilty of fraud in connection with his indorsement of $30,000 worth of notes of the Haydenville Manufacturing Company of Northampton, which recently assigned in New York. The bank further alleges that Beals has transferred within a few days his fine residence in Westfield and the greater part of his interest in the firm of L. H. Beals & Son, whip manufacturers at Westfield, to his sons, Charles Beals of Westfield and Prof. Luther H. Beals of Worcester, the latter being accomplished through the merging of the firm into a corporation, with the sons as the majority stockholders, all with the purpose of defrauding his creditors.

The First National Bank of Northampton and the First National Bank of Westfield hold $17,000 and $5,000, respectively, of the paper indorsed by Beals. Another allegation made by the bank is that Beals received an annual salary for "backing" the notes of the Haydenville Company.

Mr. Beals, who is prominent in church and business circles in Westfield, denies that he is guilty of fraud or intent to defraud the banks, and says he indorsed the Haydenville Company's paper supposing it to be financially sound.

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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 1897.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes of all departments of Princeton University will be held in the City of New York on **THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 17 AND 18, 1897,** commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Lecture Room of the **NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL,** on the **8TH FLOOR OF THE EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY.**

Students intending to enter the Freshman Class one year later may pass at this time a preliminary examination covering a portion of the entrance requirements.

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THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—A new furnished floor; 7 rooms; all improvements; also four single rooms. Inquire in Jewelry store, Boulevard, West Arverne, Rockaway Beach.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK No. 286,501, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York. Payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, FREDERICK, ALSO KNOWN AS Christopher Friedrich Meyer. The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Meyer, Mary Meyer, wife of Karl Meyer, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said person being unknown to petitioner); the children and next of kin of said Karl Meyer, if any there be, (the names of said children or their issue, or any, or either of them being unknown); Caroline Wichmann, and to all persons interested in the estate of said FREDERICK MEYER, also known as CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH MEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court-House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John P. Hauschild, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN
my15-law6w$ Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

R. M. WALTERS PIANOS,
RENTED EASY TERMS; EXCHANGED $25 UP.
105, 107 WEST 33D ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Swede; lady desires to secure a place for her chambermaid in country for Summer; excellent girl; neat and trustworthy. Call, two days, 345 West End Av., above 76th St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes situation for her two girls, one as cook and to do plain washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at present employer's, 172 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; wages, $30; best city reference. 164 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in private family. Can be seen at 514 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a middle-aged lady as companion for a lady. 240 West 36th St., third floor, back, hall room.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, &c.—By a well-educated North German; speaks English and some French; as maid or nurse to grown children; willing to assist with other work; best references. M. M., Times Agency, 1,334 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress; first-class reference from last employer; city or country. 231 East 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a place for a Protestant girl who is her laundress and chambermaid, but who would prefer being waitress and chambermaid, which position she filled previously. Apply at present employer's on Saturday morning at 62 West 87th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at present employer's, 41 West 37th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or COOK.—By a Japanese in private family; competent; excellent references. Okda, 227 West 25th St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—Widow and son desire care of private residence for Summer months or longer; best references. Sheridan, 231 West 127th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; single; thoroughly capable, sober, and honest; well recommended by past employers. Address, stating wages, 437 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up her horses wishes to secure a place for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend. 17 West 73d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; first-class reference from last employer. Cochrane, 335 West 38th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young man; well recommended; Swede, height, 5 feet 8 inches. Robert, Box 190 Times.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young French girl (Parisian) as maid for two little girls; must sew well and have exceptionable references. Apply, Saturday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 5 West 56th St.

FLORIST and GARDENER.—By a Norwegian; best references; as second hand or on gentleman's place. Greenhouse, 8 State St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class German cook, with city references. Apply, from 9 until 12:30 o'clock, 4 East 67th St., between 5th and Madison Avs.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser, intelligent, tactful, and energetic, to solicit advertising for a New York daily newspaper. I. B. W., Box 104 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

ERIE RAILROAD.
DECORATION DAY.
SUNDAY AND MONDAY, MAY 30 AND 31.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.

Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:46 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

MONDAY SCHEDULE.

Express train leaves W. 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 and 6:00 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS.

75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Glens 5:30 and 7:23 P. M. Sunday; 6 P. M. Monday.

New York Central
HALF FARE
DECORATION DAY
EXCURSION
To Niagara Falls.

Excursion tickets at half fare, good on trains leaving Grand Central Station at 6:00 P. M., 7:30 P. M. and 9:15 P. M. Saturday, May 29th, and will be good to return from Niagara Falls on or before Monday, May 31st. Not good on Limited Trains.

Arrangements have also been made with the leading hotels for reduced rates for the holders of these excursion tickets.

Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New York Central.

DECORATION DAY AT NIAGARA.

Special THREE-DAY excursion, leaving New York Saturday evening, May 29.

$14.50 By Erie Railroad | By New York Central **$15.75**

including hotel accommodation at CATARACT HOUSE, transfers, trip on the Maid of the Mist, &c. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and PO'KEEPSIE

BY DAY LINE STEAMER ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
Return by steamer NEW YORK, due in New-York 5:30, and Brooklyn 6:20 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO W ST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M., RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

DECORATION DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION to WEST POINT
By Steamer MARY POWELL.
Leaving West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

EXCURSIONS.

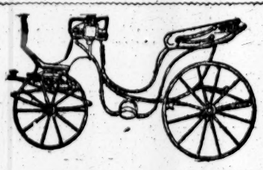
EVERY SUNDAY
SPECIAL OUTING TRIPS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF ALL.
LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT.
THE TWIN-SCREW FLYER,
RICHARD PECK,
The Fastest Steamer in the World,
leaves Pier 25 East River, foot Peck Slip, every Sunday morning at 9:30, connecting at New Haven with the magnificent steamer
C. H. NORTHAM,
arriving in New York on return at 7:30 P. M. same day, allowing stay of over one hour in the beautiful
"CITY OF ELMS."
Staterooms and restaurant at regular prices.
Open-air and saloon concerts of a high order by Eben's 71st Regiment Band.
Excursion, $1.00. Children Half Price.
Trolley Parties.—Special arrangements have been made with trolley system at New Haven to afford passengers a one-hour ride through the principal thoroughfares, passing the College Buildings and Public Parks, and thence through the celebrated Whalley Ave. to Westville, returning in time for steamer going to New York.

DECORATION DAY EXCURSION
TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
AND THE
Famed Switchback,
VIA
Central Railroad of New Jersey,
MONDAY, MAY 31,
a special excursion train, with lunch car attached, will leave New York, foot of Liberty St., N. R., at 8:30 A. M. Returning arrive in the city about 9 P. M. Fare for the round trip: Adults, $2.25; children, $1.09. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION.
MEMORIAL DAY.
SATURDAY, MAY 29TH.
ROUND **$8.00** TRIP
PICTURESQUE
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Tickets good returning on any regular train, excepting Black Diamond Express, up to and including May 31st.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 7:00, 8:30, and 9:00 P. M.; West 23d St., Penn. R. R., at 6:55, 7:55, and 8:55; Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton St., at 6:40, 7:45, and 8:45 P. M.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply to General Eastern Office, 355 Broadway, New York City.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons,
487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 41st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 1 Battery Place; 143, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway; 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St. 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av. Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & WYLIE.
St. Lawrence Park, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N Y. Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L I., n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CORTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features. Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS.
Owners and Proprietors.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 2 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

WATSON HOUSE,
BABYLON, L. I.,
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY,
now open; all modern improvements; good stabling, bathing, boating, fishing. For terms write or apply on premises. HENRY L. SAYLES, Manager.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves. Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

CLARENDON INN,
CONEY ISLAND BOULEVARD, opp. 22d Ave.
Formal opening Saturday, May 29th.
An Elite and Perfect Inn.
Same management as Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn.
BLAKE & HILL.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, LONG ISLAND.—Victoria Cottage, Summerfield Av., Near Ocean, Railway Station, and Hotel; attractive large rooms; superior table; special rates for June. Apply at cottage.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
NEW YORK OFFICE,
WINDSOR HOTEL. T. R. PROCTOR.
W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Opens June 15.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
For diagram of rooms, terms, &c., apply to Mr. FRED'K C. KING, Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

NEW JERSEY.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Hotel opens June 9th at special rates. Regular opening Wednesday, June 23d.
Open for inspection. W. S. HEWES, Mgr.
FERDINAND P. EARLE, Propr.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

THE ESSEX.
Situated directly on the beach,
SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY,
Will open May 29th. Desirable furnished cottage for rent.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Block from ocean. Remodeled and newly furnished. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet.
Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

CRISSMAN HOUSE.
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA FOR EVER
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks...Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1
New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks....Childwold Hotel, opens June 12
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do ..Hotel Columbia, opens Decoration Day
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., ap.,$3.50; ep,$1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St.James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I.....The Edgemere
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island.....Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island. The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow,(BathSt.)Philps CockburnHtl.ap$2.50up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo.The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl.,a.p.,$3.50; e.p.,$1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep,$1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap,$3.50; ep,$1 up
do(13HenriettaSt.,Strand)The Cockburn,ap$2.50up
do Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap,$2.50up
London, Eng.De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng.Tyacks'NewBath&RoyalHydroHls
Middletown Spr'gs,Vt.The Montvert,op'sJe.24
Mineral Springs & **Scientific Water Cure.**
Millbrook, N. Y.....The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier, The Rockingham,ap.,$5up
do .....The Massasoit, opens June 1
NewBright'n,S.I.(Lyman Rhoades)ThePavilion
New Orleans,La..Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis).Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W.Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire,e.p.$1,a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.)Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis).Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St..) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Point Comfort,Va..Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep.,$2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep.,$1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a.p.,$2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H., The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond,Va..Jefferson, a.p.,$5 up,e.p.$1.50 up
Rochester,N.Y.Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn..Fenwick Hall, opens Je. 15
Sea Bright, N. J..Sea Bright Inn, opens June 1
Sheldrake,N. J.Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me......Hotel Sorrento, opens June 18
Spring Lake B'ch,NJ. Monmouth H'se,op'sJe.26
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p.,$2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep'f) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, ep., $1.50, ap.,$3 up
Watch Hill, R. I.New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
do .....Larkin House, opens June 1
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 9:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 2 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, May 31st, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 23 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. at Hudson. Special train from Catskill to Cairo Sunday morning, May 30, at 6:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VI

RAPID TRANSIT AT HAND

Commissioners Hope to Have the Underground Road Built Within Three Years.

EXPECTED COST IS $30,000,000

Some Property Owners Still Withhold Consents, but a Commission Is to be Appointed to Get Around Their Opposition —Haste Due to Coming Consolidation.

It looks now as if the success of the scheme of underground rapid transit, as far as the construction of the road is concerned, is assured. The Commissioners have completed plans, satisfactory to themselves and to the engineers, which have been approved by the Board of Aldermen, for the construction of the road at an approximate cost of $30,000,000, more than $20,000,000 less than the amount required for the plans presented last year. The only obstacle to the immediate commencement of the work of construction is the lack of the required number of consents of property owners along the proposed route.

This difficulty may be obviated by the report of a commission appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to decide upon the necessity of the road. The Rapid Transit Commissioners will ask the Appellate Court next week to designate the newspapers in which they shall advertise their intention of applying for the appointment of such commission. Then, after advertising for ten days, as directed by law, the formal application will be made. The court will appoint the commission immediately, it is expected, and the commission will hold public hearings before announcing its decision.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners anticipate no serious opposition. The failure of their canvassers to obtain consents has not been occasioned by opposition to the road, they maintain, but from the fear on the part of the property owners that in signing formal consents they would be signing away their right to sue for any damages done to their holdings.

If the commission reports in favor of the construction of the road—and the Rapid Transit Commissioners have no fears in the matter—and the Appellate Division approves the report, the work will be begun at once. The Commissioners hold that if it be not begun before consolidation is finally effected it may be indefinitely delayed by arguments regarding the expense.

It is said that a syndicate of contractors stand ready to undertake the work and give satisfactory bonds for its proper performance as soon as the Appellate Division shall authorize the giving of the contracts. It is also promised that the delay to traffic and obstruction of the streets during the progress of the work will be much less than has been anticipated. The work will be done in sections, and comparatively small portions of the streets will be opened at a time.

The preliminary work done by the Rapid Transit Commission has been done so thoroughly that the experimental stage at all points along the line is passed. The borings made as far north as One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street have informed the intending contractors of the nature of the work to be done and of the engineering obstacles to be overcome, and it is estimated that the entire road can be completed in less than three years from the time the first shovelful of earth is thrown up. In making that estimate of time allowance has been made for the delays expected by the injunction suits threatened by property owners who have announced themselves as unwilling to be guided by the decision of the majority.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday the Commissioners are ready to work through the Summer if necessary to assure the success of the scheme for which they have worked so hard and so long.

THE TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN.

Passengers to be Carried, It Is Said, From Broadway to Jamaica in Twenty Minutes.

"The projected tunnel under East River," said one of those interested in the enterprise, yesterday, "has now progressed so far that we can see through it—that is, the project, not the tunnel. The latter is, however, fully assured; and it will not be long before cars will be running under ground between Broadway, New York, and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at the rate of forty miles an hour."

Thursday morning Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn appointed the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, which now has charge of the Brooklyn side of the tunnel scheme. The Commissioners appeared before Judge Van Wyck yesterday and qualified. Then they organized by electing Eugene G. Blackford President and Edward F. Linton Secretary. The other members of the commission are W. E. Phillips, W. H. Baldwin, and Charles M. Pratt, President and Vice President of the Long Island Railroad Company; E. H. Hobbs, and W. M. Meserole.

After the meeting, Eugene G. Blackford said as far as human calculations can be certain the tunnel is a certainty. "There has been some talk," he said, "about difficulties in financing the enterprise. There is no truth in it. I know three men, any one of whom would gladly put up the entire amount necessary for completing and equipping the underground road. We are only waiting on the report of our Board of Engineers and the necessary consent of New York City.

"The investment is sufficiently alluring. It is estimated that the entire cost will be $10,000,000, as against $30,000,000, estimated as the cost of New York's system of rapid transit. There is no doubt that from the moment the tunnel line is opened there will be just as many passengers as we can carry.

"Our present plan is to have the entrance to the tunnel in a building near the corner of Church and Cortlandt Streets. Six or more elevators will furnish rapid and abundant means of access and egress. From this point, the tunnel will run directly under Maiden Lane and the river, coming into Brooklyn about Pineapple Street, and under Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue. A passenger will be able to go from Broadway to Brooklyn City Hall in 4 minutes, to Flatbush Avenue station in 6, to Nostrand and Atlantic Avenue in 8½, to East New York in 14, and to Jamaica in 20.

"While three corporations seem interested in the plan," continued Mr. Blackford, "there are really but two. These are the City of Brooklyn, represented by the commission; the Long Island Railroad, and the Brooklyn, New York, and New Jersey Tunnel Company; but the personnel of the latter two companies is the same.

"I am going to Europe next Wednesday, partly on a pleasure trip and partly to investigate electric underground roads in London, Glasgow, and Buda-Pesth. A tunnel road is now being completed in London, the entrance to which will be directly in front of the bank of England, on Threadneedle Street, the busiest quarter in the world. It will use elevators, as we purpose doing, and I want particularly to examine its plans. I shall be away two months. We expect full reports from our engineers in two weeks."

Status of Conrad N. Jordan.

The statement was made yesterday at the Sub-Treasury that Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, is holding over under the law. On three occasions when the term of the Assistant Treasurer in charge of the Sub-Treasury had expired the United States Treasurer had to come to New York and take charge of the Sub-Treasury until a successor was appointed. This created much confusion. An act, passed in 1895, provided for continuance in office at the Sub-Treasury by the incumbent until the appointment of a successor. Under this act Mr. Jordan has renewed his bonds and now awaits his successor.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music in the following parks to-day, beginning at 4 o'clock: Central, by Neyer's Seventh Regiment Band; Claremont, by Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band; Cedar, by Kenn's Metropolitan Band; Van Cortlandt, by Sause's Military Band; St. Mary's, by Hager's North Side Band; Bronx, by Lind's Band, and Crotona, by Henry Weber's Military Band.

LEGAL NOTES.

NOT AN UNCONSCIONABLE DEFENSE.—The defense of usury was interposed by Emil H. Kosmak to a suit against him in the City Court by James Jennings for $480, as indorser upon a promissory note for that amount, made by Louisa Bauer. While one of the counsel, upon the conclusion of the evidence, was summing up to the jury, the Trial Judge stated in their presence and hearing that he regarded the defense of usury as an unconscionable one. Upon appeal from an affirmance by the General Term of the City Court of judgment on verdict for the plaintiff, the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has directed a reversal. Justice McAdam, who gives the opinion, says the remark referred to was one well calculated to influence the jury to the prejudice of the defendant, for they could hardly be expected to find in favor of a defense pronounced unconscionable by the court. The court characterized the remark as being unwarranted, as prejudical to the defense. "If proper in a case where usury is pleaded, it would be equally appropriate in a case where the statute of limitations, or the statute of frauds, is interposed, or in any other case where the defense might be obnoxious to the judicial mind." The reversal was not put upon that ground, however, as the matter, although excepted to, was held not to have been properly brought up before that tribunal. The Trial Judge also remarked that "the jury have a right to disregard testimony of any witness if it is proved to your satisfaction that he is not telling the truth in any particular." "This was carrying the rule too far," Justice McAdam says. "The fact that the testimony of a witness is shown to be untrue in some particular does not, as matter of law, where it is not made plain that the testimony was corruptly given, require his testimony as to other matters in which it is not contradicted to be disregarded." When the attention of the Trial Court was subsequently called to what amounted to an attack on the policy of our usury laws by counsel in summing up, it not only declined to interpose, but directed the defendant's counsel not to interrupt the remarks of his adversary, and this the Appellate Court holds to have been improper.

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ERRONEOUS CHARGE IN A COW CASE.—Christopher Martin, a milkman, was the owner of a number of cows, which he was driving on King's Bridge Road. At the crossing two of the cows were struck and killed by a New York Central train. In a suit against the railroad company by Martin in the Tenth District Court for the value of the cows, the jury gave a verdict in his favor. The Justice had charged the jury that the statute imposes upon a railroad company the duty of fencing its road with sufficient fences to turn cattle, and that, aside from the statute, a railroad passing through a district in the nature of a village was under an implied duty to construct a sufficient obstruction across highways or roads. The Appellate Term has reversed the judgment, holding, by Justice McAdam, that as a failure to keep up fences was not the proximate cause of the killing of the cows, that portion of the charge relating to fences was irrelevant, and the instruction that the defendant was under a duty to construct obstructions across the highway where the accident occurred was erroneous. "If the Justice," Justice McAdam said, "had submitted the question of negligence to the jury, leaving them to determine it from all the circumstances of the case, the absence of gates or obstructions, of a flagman, of warning of any kind, the rate of speed at which the train was going, and the degree of care taken or omitted by the respective parties on this particular occasion a question different from the one before us would have been presented."

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PRESUMPTION OF CONSIDERATION.—On the trial before a referee of a proceeding by Mary Ann Durland under the statute to determine, as widow of Thomas E. Durland, the validity of a claim against her husband's estate, on a promissory note for $3,500 made by him to her in lieu of certain bonds previously assigned by him to her, the claim was contested on the ground of want of consideration. It appeared that the plaintiff at the time of her marriage with defendant's testator was the widow of Henry B. Wisner, who had bequeathed to her considerable property, both real and personal. At the time of her marriage to the testator, she transferred property to him worth over $4,000. The General Term of the Second Department reversed judgment given for the defendant, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, who gives the opinion, holds that the evidence shows so clearly that the consideration for the assignment of the bonds was property of the wife which the husband had received from her, and that the note was founded upon a good consideration, as to have justified the reversal, as against the weight of evidence, of the decision of the referee. The plaintiff did not, the Court says, by giving evidence showing an actual consideration for the note, waive the right to avail herself of the presumption that it was a valid obligation, based upon a good and legal consideration, or relieve the defendant from the burden of proving want of consideration.

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SKATING ON ICE WITHIN AREA FOR CUTTING.—In an action by James N. Sickles, as administrator, against the New Jersey Ice Company to recover damages resulting from the death of Winfield F. Sickles, the Court of Appeals has reversed judgment given below for the plaintiff. The company was engaged, in the Winter of 1893, in harvesting ice from the Hudson River, at Stuyvesant Landing. Its ice house was located upon the banks of the river, and was about 350 feet in length. The plaintiff's intestate, a bright boy of thirteen years, was drowned by breaking through newly formed ice in front of the ice house, while skating. The Court holds, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that if one familiar with the situation skates upon the ice newly formed, over a cutting from which the original ice had been removed by the company only three days before, to his knowledge, and guarded, at the time and previously, to his knowledge, on only three sides by lines of bushes, commencing some distance from the shore, and not running on the shore side fronting the ice house, and the new ice turned out to be only three-quarters of an inch thick, and the skater breaks through, he is guilty of contributory negligence which will prevent a recovery of damages from the ice company, on the ground of its negligence. The Court holds that the doctrine that a traveler on a city street may without negligence rely on the assumption that the municipality has performed its duty in keeping the street safe is not applicable to a skater on a water highway, as against one having the right to cut ice therefrom.

STOCK EXCHANGE "TICKERS."

Governors are Determined to Stamp Out the Bucket Shop Evil.

Notice was read from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange yesterday that the Board of Governors had appointed a committee of five to consider and receive suggestions in regard to the "ticker" service to be adopted after June 30, when the contract with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company will end. Communications on the subject will be received by Secretary George W. Ely.

The Governors asserted themselves as determined to root out the "bucket-shop" evil when they gave notice that the present "ticker" contract, on which the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company pays $30,000 a year, and which, it is estimated, profits the Western Union Telegraph Company to the extent of $600,000 a year, will not be renewed. What "ticker" service will be furnished after June 30 has yet to be decided on. Some think the present service will be continued with stringent safeguards to exclude "bucket shops." Perhaps the New York Quotation Company, which is controlled by the Exchange, may furnish the quotations.

The Seventh's Eastern Trip.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Appleton in command, will assemble at its armory this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to proceed to Boston, where on Monday next it will participate in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Shaw Monument on Boston Common. Before taking the train to Boston the regiment will form for review on Astor Place and take part in the unveiling of the Peter Cooper statue. The regiment will be massed in close column, and will present arms, while the band plays the "Star Spangled banner." Following this, columns will be opened and the regiment will pass in review before Mayor Strong and ex-Mayors Hewitt, Cooper, and Edson.

Excursions to Mauch Chunk.

Prominent among next Monday's holiday outings will be the Central Railroad of New Jersey's first 1897 excursion to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and the Switchback Railroad, tickets for which will be sold at $2.25; children's tickets, $1.00. The special rate for children is a new departure. The excursion train will, as usual, have a lunch car attached, and will leave the station foot of Liberty Street at 8:30 A. M., returning about 9 P. M.

DAVID C. ROBINSON'S CASE

He Gives $10,000 Bail to Answer the Charges of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

LONG WAIT FOR THE RECORDER

He Set 5 o'Clock for the Defendant's Arraignment, But Did Not Himself Appear Until 7:15—A Plea of Not Guilty Entered.

David C. Robinson, indicted on the charge of having obtained $30,000 under false pretenses from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was released yesterday under $10,000 bail. Thomas Cleary, Superintendent of the Equitable Building, furnished the bail, giving as surety the property 117 Cedar Street, which is valued at $25,000, without incumbrances.

Mr. Robinson passed an eventful day. He arose early at the Hotel Imperial, where he spent the night, and with his counsel, A. C. Eustace and Edward Hassett, came down town. Letters and telegrams poured in on him from Elmira offering sympathy and assistance. He had some business to attend to which delayed him beyond noon, the time fixed for his arraignment before Recorder Goff, and when he did not appear the District Attorney's office became anxious. The anxiety was allayed when at 1:30 o'clock he presented himself to the Detective Bureau and was placed under nominal arrest.

Recorder Goff fixed the hour for arraignment at 5 o'clock, because he had some engagement up town during the earlier hours of the afternoon. Mr. Robinson remained in the charge of Detective Farley during the meantime, for the most part chatting with his counsel, Mr. Hassett. The party appeared in the courtroom at fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock. Mr. Robinson was cool and composed, and did not seem the least affected.

Five o'clock came, but the Recorder came not. The hands of the marble-faced clock showed 5:30, and still the bench was vacant. An uneasy, restless stir went over the large crowd in the building. Mr. Robinson read a paper or shook hands with the friends who crowded about him. For a few minutes he talked freely to the reporters:

"How do you feel?" he was asked.

"Oh," he answered, "I passed through the ordeal last Tuesday when I first learned I was to be indicted. Now I know they have done the worst they can do, and feel a relief that no new thing can be inflicted upon me. My only hope now is a speedy trial, and my counsel will insist upon it. I have no fear of the result, and will put the shoe on the other foot before I am through.

"They call me a criminal and an embezzler in addition to charging me with defrauding them by a false pretense. Now, according to their statement, I embezzled this amount prior to 1893. They discovered it, they say, and I made restitution. Then I immediately resigned. That is their statement, and what do the facts show? I tendered my resignation as Trustee to Mr. McCurdy, the President of the company, in May of that year. This was carried over until the December following. During that time I am a confessed embezzler, according to them; yet they hold me out to the world as an honorable man, publish my name as one of their Trustees, and actually do business with that understanding. Does the Mutual Life Insurance Company ordinarily have embezzlers among its Trustees?"

During this time 6 o'clock had passed, 6:30, and then 7, and still the Recorder did not put in an appearance. Finally, at 7:15, he bustled in, and after discharging a number of prisoners against whom the Grand Jury had not found indictments, called up the Robinson case.

Mr. Cleary was an acceptable bondsman, and after he was sworn, Mr. Robinson was arraigned. He pleaded "not guilty" in a clear, firm voice, and then Mr. Hassett addressed the court. "I shall ask leave," he said, "to withdraw this plea and demur to the indictment or make such motion as in our opinion seems best.

"Another thing, your Honor, is that we wish to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. If the District Attorney objects we shall ask you to grant us the permission." This is something the Recorder is known to be opposed to.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because this indictment was found without the usual police court preliminaries. We know nothing of the complainant's case. It will be an unusual hardship if at least we do not find out what are the specifications of the crime with which we are charged."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne said he did not know anything about the case, but was willing to extend all the usual courtesies, &c., to his "learned brother." Then June 8 was fixed as the time for Mr. Robinson's counsel to make all motions.

Mr. Robinson went to Elmira last night.

Not the Manhattan Life Co.

It was the Mutual Life Insurance Company that obtained the indictment of David C. Robinson of Elmira, and not the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, as incorrectly stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

THE MADDOX BILL FUTILE.

Commercial Agencies Not Alarmed at Proposition to Tax Them.

Officials of the R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies were asked yesterday about the bill offered in the lower house of Congress by Representative Maddox of Georgia to exclude from the mails all matter emanating from commercial and collection agencies. Nothing was known of the matter at Dun & Co.'s office.

Secretary Charles L. Beckwith of Bradstreet's said nothing had been heard of the Maddox bill before the announcement of its introduction, and he thinks it likely nothing will be heard of it after its introduction. He does not believe it represents any important sentiment. There is a man in Pennsylvania, he said, who has a grievance, and who has for years made the suppression of the mercantile agencies his life work. He has sent broadcast among legislative bodies literature on the subject. Occasionally a bill representing his ideas is introduced in State legislatures.

North Dakota is the only State in which such legislation has been enacted into law. There mercantile agencies were required to deposit $30,000 each in the State Treasury, and every person giving them information was required to pay a license of $25. The companies promptly withdrew and wiped North Dakota from their books. In two years the law was repealed at the demand of merchants, who found they could get no credit, because nobody at the business centres knew anything about them.

HOBOKEN'S BUDGET INCREASE.

Raise in the City Taxes Will be Necessary to Meet It.

The Hoboken Board of Tax Commissioners, at a meeting yesterday, completed the city budget for 1897-8. The total appropriations made was $372,735.36.

This is an increase of $23,637.88 over last year, and will necessitate a raise in the city taxes. The Commissioners will meet to approve the budget Monday.

AN AMERICAN GIANT'S RETURN.

Louis Wilkins Home From Europe—He Called on the Queen.

Louis Wilkins, a passenger who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Normannia, occupied by himself two staterooms, ordinarily designed for six persons. The partition between the two rooms was removed, for the personal comfort of Mr. Wilkins, because one room was not long enough for him to lie down in comfortably. Mr. Wilkins is twenty-three years old, 8 feet 2 inches long, 365 pounds in weight, 68 inches chest measurement, wears a "twenty" collar, "twenty-four" shoe, and a "fourteen" glove. He can lift 1,000 pounds.

He first saw the light at St. Paul, but his parents, four his brothers and a sister, all of ordinary size, now live at Enid, Oklahoma, and he is going out there to see them after an exhibition tour of Europe of two years' duration.

He is staying at the Continental Hotel, in Hoboken, where special accommodations are provided, four his 8 feet 2 inches. He called on the Queen at Windsor, he says, but in a personal, not giant, capacity.

LOCAL FRIENDS WILLING

After Fifty-one Years' Silence the Philadelphia Quakers Address the New York Meeting.

AN OLD-TIME BREACH HEALING

Kindly Counsels Prevail at the Two Hundred and Second Annual Session, and the Division That Has Existed Since 1846 May Be Bridged.

It was a day of subdued excitement yesterday at the gray old Friends' Meeting House, in Gramercy Park. Matters of vital moment were discussed and decided, for at the meeting—the two hundred and second annual session of the New York yearly meeting of the Religious Society of Friends—a wound of fifty-one years' standing was torn open afresh.

In 1846 the annual meeting of Philadelphia, being then divided over the question of heresy, through motives of policy failed to send to New York and other yearly meetings the usual epistles of brotherly love, exhortation, and admonition. During the half century that has since passed there has been no communication between the New York Friends and those of Philadelphia.

The trouble yesterday, if so it can be termed, arose out of the receipt of an epistle, the first in fifty-one years, from the Philadelphia yearly meeting. It would have been a cause of unalloyed rejoicing, but that it was not addressed to the New York yearly meeting alone but to "all bodies and individuals known as of the Society of Friends." Still, it contained the salutation of love, and it was filled with sound doctrine and exhortations to all to stand firm in the faith, and for the great cause of universal peace and good will. Clerk James Wood, who presided, after explaining the facts asked if the epistle should be read.

"I feel that God wills that we should hear it," said Sister Ruth S. Murray.

"It is right to do so," "I also," "It is well we should," came from all parts of the assemblage. It was as though an unseen force had passed through, and the stalwart Clerk bowed his head and passed the epistle to Assistant Clerk David S. Tabor to read. At the close he spoke briefly on the document. He said it was timely and inspired, and much profit could be drawn from it. Still he wished the meeting to decide what to do with it. For his part, as it was a general epistle, he did not think it called for acknowledgment or reply. It did not invite the salutation of love from the New York yearly meeting.

Similar views were expressed by venerable brothers, but again Sister Murray spoke with the voice of peace. "Let an epistle, in well considered and heartfelt words, be sent," said she, "in which it is said with what joy and love we heard this good-bye word. We, in our epistle, may refrain from telling of ourselves, and from exhorting them, but surely the Lord wills that we do express our thanks and loving kindness. Who knows but that in God's good time this word of ours may bear the fruition of unity and perfect love."

Again through the big meeting house went a wave of love. Sweet-faced women followed one another, pleading for extending the hand of love. Elders joined in as well. Then came a reaction. Pride came to the fore. It was displayed chiefly among the older men, some of whom could remember the bitterness of fifty years ago. Again the apostles of peace gave voice to the spirit, but in all there was a delicate choice of words, an almost painful care not to hurt the feelings of another or even to seem antagonistic. It was like a flutter in a dove cote, and yet at the last one elder characterized it as a "heated debate." It was ended by Clerk Wood suggesting that a minute be made in the records stating with what pleasure and benefit the epistle had been received. A copy of this, he said, he would submit in a personal communication to the clerk of the Philadelphia yearly meeting. If the members of that meeting desired then to act they could do so.

There was a general response of "That is wise," "I agree to that," "It is well thought of," and the incident was closed, and perhaps an important step taken toward bringing about unity between the yearly meetings of New York and Philadelphia.

Almost unnoticed while this was going on, a white-haired man had sat just below the clerk. He was John B. Garrett, the Philadelphia philanthropist and member of that meeting. At the close he arose and with broken voice and tearful eyes thanked the brothers and sisters. "The spirit has been with you," he said, "and you have done wisely. The meetings of New York and Philadelphia are not now so far apart as the New York meeting of to-day is from itself of fifty years ago."

Epistles were also read and approved from the meetings of Dublin, Ireland; Canada, and New England.

The annual report of the Bible School Board was read. It showed that the New York meeting has 60 Bible schools with 3,500 members, of whom only 1,100 are members of the Friends' Society. It was resolved to push the work.

Yesterday's session opened at 8:30 with devotional exercises. Then came a meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Association, followed at 10 o'clock by the business meeting. About 250 delegates were in attendance, and many visiting ministers from other sections. In the evening there was a young people's devotional meeting and a Bible school conference.

To-day's session will begin at 8:30 and will continue with short intermissions until night.

THE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

No Change of Policy Agreed Upon at the Conference of President and Stockholders.

The unsettled condition of affairs which has hampered the governmental policy of the Real Estate Exchange for some time was the reason for the little dinner which President Alfred E. Marling tendered to some of the stockholders at the City Club on Wednesday night. The views of the stockholders of the organization were expressed at length, as President Marling desired when he arranged the conference. The result, so far as has transpired, was a decision that the present policy of the Exchange shall be continued.

The immediate occasion for the conference was found in the numerous suggestions from stockholders, who believe it to be to the best interests of the Exchange to abandon its auction business and turn the big Liberty Street salesroom into something which will bring in more money. Among the numerous suggestions which have met with favor among those who hold stock in the Exchange primarily as an investment was one for the sale of the property as a site for the proposed Chamber of Commerce Building.

This suggestion, Mr. Marling explained yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, was not considered at the dinner. He would not answer directly that the matter is not under advisement, but replied that the Chamber of Commerce does not intend to negotiate for a site until an amount of money sufficient to buy a site and to build has been subscribed.

"It is well known," he said, "that the Chamber of Commerce wants a site for its proposed new building, and I suppose the fact that the Real Estate Exchange Building is suitably located has given rise to rumors that we had a proposition under advisement. However, the Chamber of Commerce will do nothing until it raises the amount of money necessary to carry out its plans.

"As for that story published in an afternoon newspaper, which speaks of the abandonment of the auction sale business by the Exchange be assured that there is no foundation for it. The Exchange is self-supporting, and has been for years, and will, I trust, continue to be so.

"The fact that George R. Read, one of the stockholders, has had some of his sales at 111 Broadway is of no especial significance. Mr. Read is a loyal member of the Exchange, but he must carry out the dictates of his patrons. Some of them have ordered him to hold their sales at 111 Broadway, but all of his sales not ordered for that place will, as usual, be held at the Real Estate Exchange rooms on Liberty Street."

Hoarseness from whatever cause is soonest dispelled with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE NOTICE SERVING.

Fifty Thousand Brooklynites to be Called Upon for Personal Taxes.

For years past the collection of personal taxes in Brooklyn has been a farce, and the law relating to it has been considered a dead letter.

Since their severe arraignment by Judge Keogh the Board of Assessors has seriously taken up the matter, and yesterday it was announced by James McLeer, Chairman of the board, that on June 1 notices of collection will be sent out and a determined effort made to collect back taxes. "The list, as far as I can judge," said Gen. McLeer yesterday, "will contain the names of 50,000 persons.

AN INCIDENT IN BROADWAY.

Cable Car Puts a Fallen Truck Horse on His Feet.

A truck and its horse and a cable car performed a combination act on Broadway yesterday afternoon that vastly astonished passers-by who chanced to see it. The horse and truck were crossing in front of a south-bound car at Leonard Street, when the horse fell and the truck stopped. The car resentfully struck the truck a heavy blow, and lo! the horse was on his feet.

The truckman didn't seem to know whether to swear at the car for hitting his vehicle or to thank it for picking his horse up. Possibly he might never have been able to decide that point had not the conductor of the car ostentatiously taken his number. At this he began to talk not after the wisest. The crowd began to jeer at the conductor with such remarks as "Put my name down, please. That's the best I ever saw."

The conductor had not seen the horse fall and did not know until told by a passenger how he had nullified in the truckman's eyes the helpful act of his car.

M. VON ENTRESS A SUICIDE.

Ill and Unable to Work for His Support, He Shot Himself.

M. Von Entress, living with his two sons at 110 East Eleventh Street, made despondent by long-continued illness and consequent financial difficulties, committed suicide yesterday morning at the East End Hotel, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he engaged a room, registering as Weinberg, on Thursday. When a servant went to call him for breakfast yesterday at 10:30 o'clock, he was lying on the bed dead, with a revolver in one hand. A bullet hole in the roof of his mouth told how he had died.

Four letters were found in the room—one addressed to the Coroner, one to his sons, Fritz and Oscar; one to Herman Jacobs, and one to Lawyer Zeller. In the letter to the Coroner, Mr. Von Entress said he had contemplated killing himself for some time, as his troubles had made life unbearable. "I am unable to work," the letter said, "as a healthy man should. My sons will see that my body is cremated. I would have committed the act in my room, but I was afraid the old lady of the house might suffer from the shock, and she is so feeble. I believe every man has the right to go when life is burdensome to himself and also to his family."

Mr. Von Entress was fifty years old. Until incapacitated by illness he was in business at 135 Front Street as a salesman for a whisky distillery. He was at one time employed in the Pension Office at Washington, where his wife, from whom he was separated, is working. He was a veteran of the civil war, and was once a police justice in Richmond, Va.

A LITTLE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Smoke, Flame, and Water Damage a Tobacco Filled Cellar.

A little fire in the cellar under John T. Jenkins's café, in the rear of Robert E. Lane's cigar store, at 233 Broadway, shortly after noon yesterday, caused several thousand dollars' damage and blocked all traffic on Broadway below Fourteenth Street for nearly an hour. The cellar contained about $20,000 worth of cigars and leaf tobacco belonging to Mr. Lane, and several cases of wines and liquors belonging to Mr. Jenkins. Smoke coiling through the trap door behind the café bar leading from the cellar betrayed the presence of the fire, and one of the waiters ran to the street and summoned the fire department.

The smoke was stifling for a few moments, and Foreman William Tracy of Engine 12, the first to enter the smoke-filled cellar, was overcome by the fumes and had to be carried out. Three of his comrades who were less seriously affected were carried to the sidewalk, and recovered after being drenched with water. Tracy was sent back to the fire company's house. All danger of the flames spreading was over in a few minutes. The accumulation of fire engines, water towers, and hook and ladder corps blocked the street and attracted a big crowd.

All the loss is covered by insurance. Its exact amount cannot be determined until a careful examination of the smoked and water hurt tobacco is made. The damage was roughly estimated at $10,000 to stock, store, fixings, and building.

MISS FLINT'S BOND CASE.

Temporary or Permanent Ownership of the Securities a Vital Point.

The case of Miss Helena Flint against Miss Eleanor M. Ruthrauff, the former companion to whom she once gave $25,000 worth of bonds which she is now suing to recover, was resumed before Justice Chase in the Supreme Court yesterday. Miss Flint is a wealthy spinster, and was at one time intimate with Miss Ruthrauff. She claims that the gift was only made in trust for the period of the defendant's life.

Miss Flint said, under cross-examination, that she could not remember expressing a desire to make Miss Ruthrauff secure for life. She admitted having sold some of her bonds to build a cottage in Lakewood, giving the deed to Miss Ruthrauff, and then afterward taking it from the defendant's safe deposit vault. She thought she had provided for Miss Ruthrauff in each of five or six wills, made between 1885 and 1891. She also declared that she gave the defendant the coupons from the bonds in lieu of other payment for services.

Miss Ruthrauff told the story of Miss Flint's gift, which, she said, was made outright to secure her for life, and testified to the plaintiff's defraying part of her expenses on a trip abroad. Under cross-examination she said that she did not consider it dishonorable for her to draw against the bonds issued to secure her letter of credit, while in Europe, as they were her own property. Cashier J. S. Case testified that the Second National Bank officials did not understand that there was any trust arrangement about the bonds. The lawyers have until June 2 to hand up briefs.

Davis, Williamson, and McClure Held.

Henry S. Davis, former Assistant District Attorney; George W. Williamson, Chief Clerk of the Coney Island Police Court, and Edgar L. McClure, all of whom were arrested in the Guttenberg bribery case, were arraigned in Brooklyn yesterday, and held for examination on June 3. They all pleaded not guilty. Williamson has resigned his Clerkship.

Cutting down old trousers to bicycle in is past—too many critical women ride nowadays.

Bicycle clothes need more care than ordinary clothes; receive twice the wear.

Suits made as they should be made—to look pretty in and to wear; $8 to $18.

Separate breeches of catchy colorings, to be worn with dark coats—the present fad.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Hygeia Club Soda
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Hygeia Sarsaparilla

These products are made with
Hygeia Distilled Water
as a basis, and are not only absolutely pure and reliable, but are also superior in flavor to all others offered to the public.
HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER COMPANY,
349-351-353 West 12th St., New York.

SEIZED NEWSPAPER STAMPS

The Government Replevins a Lot Offered for Sale by a Dealer, Claiming They Were Stolen.

ILLEGALLY IN PRIVATE HANDS

Amateur Collectors Are Worried—It Is Claimed That Though Periodical Stamps Were Offered for Sale by High Officials They Had No Right to Sell.

Amateur philatelists and stamp dealers who have in their collections United States newspaper and periodical stamps of the issues from 1865 to 1894 are anxiously inquiring of their attorneys whether the National Government has a better right to the stamps than they have.

The news of a wholesale seizure of these stamps by the Post Office authorities at the salesrooms of the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company, at 79 Nassau Street, last Tuesday has spread among the members of the National Philatelical Society, and is the chief topic of conversation at the Collectors' Clubhouse, 351 Fourth Avenue. It is the opinion among philatelists that the seizure was both unjust and unlawful, as the stamps in question were originally sold, it is said, on orders issued through successive Third Assistant Postmasters General.

Walter S. Scott, when seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, denounced the action of the Post Office Department, saying it had claimed property with which it had parted in legal process of trade.

"These stamps," said Mr. Scott, "are merely receipts which show the amount of money paid for the transportation of newspapers and periodicals in bulk. For example, when a newspaper publisher pays the Post Office $100 as the postage on a certain consignment, a stamp of that denomination is torn from a stub of the stamp book and pasted in the receipt book as a record. The stamps, therefore, do not go out of the hands of the Post Office during or after the transaction. Nevertheless, the Post Office Department issued a circular in 1875 offering these stamps for sale to the general public."

A circular dated March 27, 1875, offering for sale certain issues of the periodical stamps, was shown to the reporter. The circular was signed, "E. M. Barber, Third Assistant Postmaster General." Mr. Scott also showed the reporter a receipt for money given by R. R. Bogert, Tribune Building, in payment for $15 worth of the stamps. This receipt was dated April 30, 1884, and bore the signature of "A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General."

"These stamps," continued Mr. Scott, "placed on the market by the authority of the Post Office Department, have been openly traded in for ten years, and there was no suspicion that the Government had not given up all claim to them.

"It is also well known among philatelists that over 700 sets of these stamps were furnished by the department to the officials of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, most of which have long since passed into the hands of collectors."

Max J. Kohler, the Assistant United States District Attorney who carried out the commands of the department in ordering the seizure, was seen in his office in the Post Office Building. He said that the department having seen the catalogue of a sale that was to occur at Scott's rooms on May 26 and 27, in which were listed certain stamps which were the property of the Government, he had been directed to secure the collection through replevin procedure, which he had accordingly done. When asked whether some of these stamps had not been offered for sale by a circular from the department in 1875, he said:

"Yes, some of the stamps have been offered for sale through that means. But the regulations are very strict on the matter, and the Government did not legally part with a single stamp."

"Did the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in issuing such circulars, act without due authority?"

"That I am not prepared to say. But I will add that certain of the stamps exposed for sale by dealers were not listed in the circulars. The possession of these stamps the dealers could not satisfactorily account for. When we are proceeded against for the recovery of the stamps will be time enough to show the exact position of the department."

In the writ of replevin served it was alleged that the stamps "were stolen, embezzled, and purloined from the Government," and that it has never lawfully and voluntarily parted with the possession thereof.

KNEIPP CURE SANITARIUM.

An Extensive Establishment to be Laid Out in Westchester.

That the faith of the apostles in this vicinity of Father Kneipp's water cure is firmly established is attested by the fact, made known yesterday, that a Kneipp Cure Company in this city has bought 100 acres of land in Mamaroneck Township, Westchester County, and will erect thereon for the treatment of patients a commodious sanitarium.

The price paid for this land, which is delightfully situated, near the Sound, was not stated.

A Baker's Arm Torn Off.

Dennis Lee, a baker employed in Harris & Holmes's cracker bakery at 581 Water Street, had his right arm torn off yesterday afternoon in a machine used for mixing the dough. His hand was caught between the spokes of a wheel revolving at a high speed. His home is at 332 West Forty-ninth Street. He is at Gouverneur Hospital.

Sell Only Their Own Make.
Hackett, Carhart & Co's
YOUTHS' SUITS,
$7 to $18,
are without exception examples of good taste, perfection of workmanship and accuracy of fit, *at very low prices.*

Many of the Cassimeres and Cheviots, from which these Suits are cut, are confined to their stores entirely.

Either a Cyclometer or Base Ball is given with every Youths' or Children's Suit sold (except wash suits).

841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, Cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every evening, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, James

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Martha Washington.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF HER LIFE, BY ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.*

George Eliot says that it is easy to begin things with a new person, "even to begin to be a better man." Very likely the same is true of a new country, which would in part account for the moral charm that surrounds the Colonial and Revolutionary men and women, to whom public honor was a matter of burning interest, and by whom the necessity of establishing a worthy precedent was keenly felt. In writing of Martha Washington Miss Wharton succeeds in making us admire and perhaps envy or regret the atmosphere in which she moved. She was the first to be "the first lady in the land," and she met her responsibilities with delightful simplicity and dignity. The slur of unrepublican elaboration has been cast upon the Washington family, but when there was necessity for plain living they were ready enough to set the example. During the long war, when Mrs. Washington was with her husband at the Morristown headquarters, she was visited by some Morristown ladies, one of whom describes the occasion as follows:

"'Well, what do you think, Mrs. Tuttle? I have been to see Lady Washington!'

"'Have you, indeed? Then tell me all about her ladyship; how she appeared and what she said.'

"'Well, I will honestly tell you,' answered Mrs. Troupe. 'I never was so ashamed in all my life. You see, Mme. —, and Mme. —, and Mme. Budd and myself thought we would visit Lady Washington, and, as she was said to be so grand a lady, we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks and were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think we found her knitting and with a specked (check) apron on! She received us very graciously and easily, but after the compliments were over she resumed her knitting. There we were, without a stitch of work, and sitting in state, but Gen. Washington's lady with her own hands was knitting stockings for herself and husband!' Lady Washington went further, and read her visitors a kindly little lecture 'in a way that we could not be offended at,' concerning the importance of industry on the part of American ladies in those troubled times. 'We must become independent by our determination to do without what we cannot make ourselves. Whilst our husbands and brothers are examples of patriotism, we must be patterns of industry.'"

After the war, when the Washingtons went back to Mount Vernon, Mrs. Washington was called upon to practice the more complicated industry demanded by Virginian hospitality. The pretty scene of the homecoming is referred to in a letter written by one of the guests who came to the Mansion House to receive the travelers:

"I must tell you what a charming day I spent at Mount Vernon with Mama and Sally. The Gen'l and Madam came home on Christmas eve, and such a racket the servants made, for they were glad of their coming! Three handsome young officers came with them. All Christmas afternoon people came to pay their Respects and Duty. Among them were stately Dames and gay young Women. The Gen'l seemed very happy, and Mistress Washington was from Daybrake making everything as agreeable as possible for everybody."

The swarm of guests continued and Washington recorded in his diary after they had been home more than a year that for the first time he and his wife had dined alone. Miss Wharton thinks that the constant entertainment sufficiently explains the necessity of a steward or housekeeper at Mount Vernon without adopting Mr. Ford's theory that Mrs. Washington was herself an inefficient housekeeper. Everything, in fact, seems to indicate that she properly belonged to the old excellent order which has passed away. Miss Wharton writes:

"An atmosphere of constraint and severity has for some reason seemed to surround the home life of Mount Vernon, perhaps in consequence of the traditional punctuality, method, and dignity of the master and mistress of the household, and also because the historians of Washington have simply given us the outlines of his home life, without those intimate personal details which, like the lights and shadows in a painting, are as essential to its completeness as the sharper strokes. There has fortunately come down to us through family recollections a Summer side to the picture, and while there are still living those who can recall reminiscences of grandmothers and great-aunts who visited Mount Vernon in their youth and told them of the simple, generous hospitality of that old Virginia mansion, some description of the Washingtons as they lived in their own home may still be traced upon paper to serve the generations to come. Something sweet and sacred there is in these treasured family recollections, and as they are opened for us we catch a whiff of lavender and roseleaves from Mrs. Washington's dainty linen closets. We seem to hear her voice in the hall or garden directing her numerous servants or giving the gardener orders about her favorite rose-bushes, while she waits for her husband to come home to breakfast. The morning meal at the Mansion House was not a late one, yet in the busy harvest season the General often rode from one plantation to another, a distance of ten miles, before he sat down to the delicious Virginia breakfast of fresh fish, breakfast bacon, or ham, eggs, corn cakes, honey, and coffee which his wife delighted to set before him."

This active country life full to overflowing of domestic duties and domestic pleasures, appears to have been as much to Mrs. Washington's taste as it was to the taste of her illustrious husband, and she relinquished it with sorrow. When they left home again for public life the servants who had welcomed them back with the demonstration so dear to the negro heart, saw them go with lamentation, and the master and mistress were equally affected. In New York the ceremonious round of dinners and social and political functions began, and Mrs. Washington who had hoped to spend the final years of her life in her own beautiful Southern home, may well be forgiven for a little fretting.

"I have a very dull life here, and know nothing that passes in the town—I never goe to any publick place—indeed, I think I am more like a State prisoner than anything else, there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot doe as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal."

She was not, however, so obstinate that she did not exert herself to the utmost to make life pleasant for those around her. When Washington's portrait was being painted she enlivened his expression by an "easy polisher, and familiar gayety and ceaseless cheerfulness," for which the painter must have been inexpressibly grateful; and when she entertained the Senate she did it so amiably that Mr. William S. Johnston wrote of her: "If I live much longer, I believe I shall become reconciled to the company of old women, for her sake, a circumstance which I once thought impossible."

In Philadelphia she was happier, paying friendly visits as well as visits of ceremony, and enjoying the homelike atmosphere of the Quaker City and its environs. The house was often full of young people drawn there by the beautiful Custis grandchildren. Washington frequently left his study in the evening to enjoy a Virginia reel with them, and a quaint picture of more sober occupations is drawn by Mrs. James Gibson, who writes:

"Mrs. Washington was in the habit of retiring at an early hour to her room, unless detained by company, and there, no matter what the hour, Nellie attended her. One evening, my father's carriage being late in coming for me, my dear young friend invited me to accompany her to grandmama's room. There, after some little chat, Mrs. Washington apologized to me for pursuing her usual preparations for the night, and Nellie entered upon her accustomed duty by reading a chapter and a psalm from the old family Bible, after which all present knelt in evening prayer; Mrs. Washington's faithful maid then assisted her to disrobe and lay her head upon the pillow. Nellie then sang a verse of some sweetly soothing hymn, and then, leaning down, received the parting blessing for the night with some emphatic remark on her duty, improvements, &c. The effect of these judicious habits and teachings appeared in the granddaughter's character through life."

Returning again to Mount Vernon after Mr. Adams had been inaugurated, Mrs. Washington wrote with fervor of her joy in settling down "to the pleasant duties of an old-fashioned Virginia house keeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee, and cheerful as a cricket," after sixteen years of life "as a kind of perambulator."

Nellie Custis wrote happily of their quiet days: "We have in general been blessed with health—have had many agreeable visitors, and are now contentedly seated around our Winter fireside, often speaking of and wishing to see again our good friends in Philadelphia, but never regretting its amusements or a life of ceremony." When the end of pleasure came and Washington died, his widow sustained her grief with the fortitude of her fine character, but after that she looked forward only to the hope of joining him. Miss Wharton concludes her conscientious and interesting volume with deserved eulogy:

"A woman not wise or great in any shining worldly sense was she; but largely endowed with those qualities of the heart that conspire to the making of a noble and rounded character—charity, kindness, unselfishness, and sincerity. A devoted and sympathetic wife, a tender mother, a loyal friend, and earnest and devoted Christian—she was a woman well worthy to be the chosen companion and much-loved wife of the greatest of our soldiers and the purest of our patriots."

*WOMEN OF COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. MARTHA WASHINGTON. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. With Portrait. New York, 1897: Charles Scribner's Sons.

News from the Libraries.

Mr. Josephus Nelson Larned, who for over twenty years has been Superintendent of the Buffalo Library, has recently resigned from that position, to take effect the last of June. He is widely known in the library world and was President of the American Library Association in 1893, and has been one of the most energetic workers in the development of the New York State Library Association. His resignation is said to be due to the fact that the Buffalo Library is being reorganized as a municipal institution, thereby tending to restrict the judgment and freedom of the Superintendent.

Miss Mary W. Plummer, Director of the Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, has been granted a year's leave of absence, to commence July 1. Miss Mary L. Davis of the library staff will act as Director from that time.

Mr. Junius S. Morgan of the banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., this city, has just accepted the position of Associate Librarian of Princeton University. Last December he presented to the Princeton Library his collection of early editions of Virgil, valued at $50,000.

Miss Sarah C. Nelson, formerly of the Blackstone Library, Branford, Conn., has become a member of the cataloguing staff of the New York Public Library.

The Columbia University Library, which keeps in constant correspondence with all the leading university libraries of Europe, and has a system of exchange in all dissertations and university publications, has just received from the University of Leyden nearly 200 volumes, including the publications for nearly thirty years. It is the largest foreign university addition ever received at one time, and includes many works of educational value.

Additions to the Public Library.

The May bulletin of the New York Public Library gives a list of some of the more desirable additions received during the past month. By purchase there were 1,524 volumes and 5,117 pamphlets, and by gift 2,207 volumes and 3,335 pamphlets. The number of readers for the month of April at the Astor Library was 7,685 and at the Lenox Library 1,795. The volumes consulted in both places were more than 22,000. The third installment of the analytical catalogue of the Emmet collection of manuscripts and portraits appears in the May number. It is a laborious work, but is being done carefully and intelligently, and as a work of reference will possess great value. It is proposed when finished to publish the series in a separate volume, making a book of about 600 pages. Only 100 copies will be printed, and they will be sold at $5 a volume. Among last month's additions is a collection of sermons, including nearly 20,000 pieces, formerly in the library of the Rev. W. H. Treadway of Washington, D. C.

Books Thrown Out of Libraries

THE RECENT ACTION IN PITTSBURG—ANOTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

Considerable interest was aroused in library circles recently over the action of the Carnegie Library of Allegheny, Penn., in throwing out the works of E. P. Roe, Horatio Alger, "Marion Harland," the "Elsie" books, &c., and this policy has been followed to some exteat by the Library of the Young Women's Christian Association in this city, as recently pointed out in the Review of Books and Art, by withdrawing from circulation the "Elsie" books, the works of E. P. Roe, and some others. The librarian of the Carnegie Library, Mr. Stevenson, published a short time ago in The Library Journal a paper defending this casting-out process, and making some interesting statements upon the paucity of literary selection by library readers. A caustic, but well written, reply appears in the current number of The Library Journal by John W. Harbourne of the Alameda Free Library, California.

A comparison of his library with the Carnegie shows that in Alameda during 1896 there were 115,126 volumes issued for home use, the average for fiction and juvenile being 68 per cent. In Allegheny 122,784 volumes were used for home reading, the average for fiction being 86.69 per cent. The California town has a population of 15,000, while Allegheny numbers over 100,000. Mr. Harbourne does not propose to weed out from his shelves the authors who have proved objectionable to some. He says that the Alameda Library has upon its shelves all of the works that Mr. Stevenson has discarded, and then adds, firmly: "His example is one which my experience does not in the least incline me to follow, for I stand upon a much broader base than Mr. Stevenson concerning the functions of a public library, in that I hold that it should be designed to entertain, and thereby attract the young from objectionable pleasures, as well as to instruct."

He further offers a suggestion to the Carnegie Library that it would be far better to allow readers free access to the shelves. Four years ago, when Mr. Harbourne took charge of the Alameda Library, the circulation for home use was 51,332, and the fiction average 80 per cent. There was then no free access, the books being called for from the catalogue. The other system was soon adopted, with the results previously stated, and, the librarian continues: "This has been attained without any weeding out, and it has been my experience that people of their own volition almost invariably work from the lighter to the higher classes of literature.

"So far as it concerns libraries instituted and supported out of the public funds," concludes the interesting paper of Mr. Harbourne, "the matter of the class and character of the literature to be supplied resolves itself simply into a question as to whether the people, who are the masters, or the librarians and directorate, who are the servants, shall set the pace and fix the standard."

A Gift of Mr. Avery's to Boston.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery has just presented the Boston Museum of Fine Arts with a picture, the work of Gilbert Stuart Newton. Newton was the nephew of Gilbert Stuart, and was born at Halifax, N. S., in 1794 and died at Chelsea, England, in 1835. Stuart fostered Newton's talent and gave him lessons. He lived in his early life in Boston.

The picture is a variation of one painted by Newton for Lord Dover, and was engraved in mezzotint in 1828. The replica was bought by Mr. Avery at the sale of the Viscount Clifden's gallery in 1893. In the Clifden gallery the title of the picture was "The Forsaken," which asserted itself to the sentimentality of the time. It is to be called "The Farewell" in the future. The picture represents a lady in the dress of 1820. She holds a lace-edged handkerchief, and one of her hands rests on the top of a balustrade. She is too pretty to have been ever forsaken.

Mr. Avery has been before this a contributor to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, having sent there many valuable engravings and etchings.

The gold medal presented to Mr. Samuel P. Avery this month by his personal friends, many of them members of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Library Company, the Columbia University, and the Grolier Club, is an expression of the general appreciation "of the sympathetic spirit, the integrity, the beneficence, and especially the artistic influences, of this most worthy gentleman."

Arabs of the Congo.

HOW THESE SAVAGE MEN, ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE, WERE CONQUERED.*

Capt. Hinde's volume tells an interesting story, and will, in the future, when Central Africa is occupied by a modern civilization, be a valuable contribution to the history of its savage period. There are no startling revelations in the book, because it tells of a territory whose nature had already been made known by its explorers. But, nevertheless, the story of the conquering of the savage Arabs who engaged in the slave trade in the Congo country is full of interest and of stirring incidents. Capt. Hinde appears to have played no inconsiderable part in the overthrow of that redoubtable slave raider, Tippu Tib, and of his successor, Sefu, but he has told his tale in such an unaffectedly modest manner that it is not till one reaches the end that he realises how thoroughly the author was a part of all he saw. While the volume does not show any great command of literary art, it has a naturalness and a directness which are admirable, and some of the descriptions are excellent.

Capt. Hinde has succeeded very well in placing before the reader a picture of the long, sinuous African caravan, moving in single file along a path not more than a foot wide, with a jungle on either hand impenetrable to the traveler, but not to the native, who is always lying in ambush and setting traps for the unwary. It is not a pretty picture that the author draws. Spear-heads planted under leaves in the path, spears set up behind fallen logs, so that one leaping the log would inevitably impale himself; spears hurled from the brush by the little people of the forest with such force as to pass clear through a man, and all of them anointed with poisons which in a mere scratch would kill a man in two minutes—these are the unfailing accompaniments of the marches of the Congo Free State forces as described in this volume.

Capt. Hinde lays special stress on the prevalence of cannibalism among the people of Central Africa. It appears that they eat the dead always, even their own relatives, when violently killed, and in some tribes it is the custom to turn those condemned to capital punishment over to the people, who

*THE FALL OF THE CONGO ARABS. By Sidney Langford Hinde, late Captain Congo Free State Forces. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

tear them to pieces and devour them. It may comfort some of those who shudder at the mere thought of such horrors to know that the cannibals always cook their food. Furthermore, there are bright spots in Capt. Hinde's story, and every reader will feel a thrill of generous admiration when he peruses the pages which tell of the chivalric devotion of the Hausas and of the brave loyalty of that fine savage, Gongo Lutete. In view of the great amount of discussion recently given to improved types of rifles, this passage from the book is especially significant:

"After much experience with different patterns of the newest small-bore rifles, we lost all faith in their killing and stopping power, and preferred to arm our men with the old chassepots used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870."

It is pretty generally conceded that the new rifles, with their small calibre and great penetration, will not stop a savage as effectively as the older weapons, with their big projectiles; but it is likely that the shock of the smaller bullet will be sufficient to check the advance of a white man, whose nervous system is more susceptible.

Lecky and Gen. Lord Roberts.

ADDRESSES MADE TO BOOKSELLERS AT A DINNER IN LONDON.

At the recent booksellers' dinner in London under the auspices of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, W. E. H. Lecky, M. P., the historian, occupied the chair. After the toasts of "The Queen" (the patron of the Booksellers' Provident Institution) and "The Royal Family" had been honored, Mr. Lecky proposed "Literature and Science." He said that, looking at literature from the bookseller's point of view, the first thing that struck one was the enormous multiplication of books in the present day. Leisure, he was afraid, was a thing which became less and less as the world grew older, and he supposed that, what with the multiplication and cheapening of books and the multiplication of libraries, there was scarcely a person in the English-speaking world who had not got as many books as he could possibly read. The immense growth of the English-speaking race, the spread of education, the critical spirit of inquiry with every branch of knowledge, and the great international influences which were acting so powerfully on literature had all tended to produce a multiplication of books which was perfectly appalling and which must make all people feel that in speaking of literature they were speaking of a subject of which they knew only the bare outlines.

There were few subjects, he supposed, on which one had more illusions in early life than the acquirement of knowledge, and even though these illusions passed away it happened to most of them to take up a subject which they imagined they could master in a few weeks, only to find out, to their astonishment and dismay, the great ramifications of the subject chosen and how nearly all the books which they had been taught were classical had been displaced by new ones teaching new theories. The truth was, books were becoming more short-lived and knowledge was more and more becoming specialized, so that every one felt more and more that they must narrow and concentrate their attention and be content to remain ignorant of a great number of subjects which were very familiar to Macaulay's intelligent schoolboy. He was sure many of them must have thought how hard it was that those long antediluvian lives of which they read took place at an age when the bookseller's trade was by no means active and when universal history might have been written in a few volumes. It appeared to him that contemporary literature perhaps would be better if it were somewhat less voluminous and somewhat more choice, ["Hear, hear!" and laughter,] but, at the same time, he did not wish to speak in a desponding way of literature, for, if the poor books had multiplied it did not follow that good books were any the less numerous. Nothing was more remarkable than the silent, steady sale of good books long after people had ceased talking about them. Coming to the second part of the toast—science—he said that among those influences which had been beneficial to literature he could trace the influence of science. Science had imparted to literature a more exact method, a more severe standard of truth, and a bolder love of truthful inquiry. On the other hand, literature had imparted to science more respect for form. Some of the best prose in the present century had been written by scientific men, two conspicuous examples being the writings of Tyndall and Huxley. It was not, therefore, as rivals, but rather as friends, that he proposed "Literature and Science."

Lord Roberts, who on rising was greeted with loud cheers, in responding for literature, said that in doing so he felt as if he was rather making himself responsible for somebody else's child. A nice child certainly, but not one of his own, and, therefore, one about whom he could not be expected to know much. However, as the subject of that toast had been vouched for by one of its closest relations, one who knew its character thoroughly, and as the talented author of "England in the Eighteenth Century" and "Democracy and Liberty," was able to speak in such enthusiastic terms of literature and could feel so confident as to its future, he did not think he could go far wrong in acting as godfather. He was extremely grateful to literary men and to all classes of his countrymen for the very warm welcome his own small literary venture had met with. Mr. Lecky could tell them with what trepidation he committed his forty-one years' experiences of India to the ordeal of the critics' judgment. His object in writing, as he had endeavored to explain in the preface, was to bring India near to the people of this country, to give them a clearer insight than they apparently possessed into the difficulties which had to be overcome in our attempt to establish law and order where none existed, and to make them understand some of the dangers that had to be guarded against on account of the somewhat unsatisfactory nature of our relations with the tribesmen and nations on the north-west frontier. For the friendly welcome which had been accorded to his venture he knew that he was indebted to the booksellers, and he was still deeper in their debt for the very friendly reception that they had given him that evening. Literature was certainly one of the most powerful factors in every walk of life. They of the army could not possibly hope to become efficient in their profession but for the fact that through the medium of literature they were able to study the great campaigns of the past and to learn the lessons in strategy and tactics taught them by the celebrated exponents of the art of war. A successful commander ought to be able to act by intuition; but golden opportunities in the field were always fleeting, and to enable a man to take advantage of these opportunities and to make the best use of them he must prepare himself beforehand by constant study. Then would he act as that happy warrior, who in the words of Wordsworth:

Through the heat of conflict keeps the law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw.

They all knew how Wellington and Napoleon zealously studied the campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, and Caesar; how men like Lee, Grant, and Moltke imbibed the great lessons left by the two distinguished commanders of the opposing forces on the field of Waterloo, and he remembered being struck in reading a passage in the life of Sir Charles Napier where he described how, at a certain juncture of the battle of Dubbar, near Haidarabad, it had flashed across him how Marlborough had acted at Blenheim in similar circumstances. They all knew what a far-reaching effect "The Influence of Sea Power on History" had had. It was a great book, so lucid in its exposition of our past history and so convincing in its arguments even to the dullest understanding that it aroused the whole nation and made them determine that, whatever the cost, our navy should be maintained at a proper level of preparedness so that our command of the sea should ever remain unquestioned.

A Rare and Patriotic Almanac.

One of the rarest and most curious of the almanacs issued near the end of the last century, in this country, is one entitled "The Federal Almanack." It was issued in 1789, and is a fervently patriotic publication. What renders it of unique interest among the many almanacs published at this era, are the curious poetical tributes it contains to the heroes of the Revolution. The almanac was printed in Boston by one John Norman, but the poet whose verses adorn the little volume remains anonymous. On the first page of the calendar occur these lines:

"ON GENERAL WASHINGTON."

"Immortal chief, illustrous sage,
His God-like worth from age to age
Shall spread to every clime.
His laurel crown and olive wreath
Insure a triumph over death,
And pass the bounds of time."

Gen. Warren, whose death at Bunker Hill was a severe blow to the American cause, is next to be addressed:

"Hail God-like man, Columbia's friend,
At virtue's end shall patriots bend;
And warriors guard the tomb
Whilst Hiram Abbif's sacred band
With annual tears bedew the land
And bid the cassia bloom."

The Masonic reference is curious. Next De Kalb comes into notice:

"Like Apalachia's star-girt mound,
Where wintry tempests threaten round,
And floods and torrents roll;
Unmov'd he stood, mid battle's throng;
And lash'd Bellona's car along;
To honor's final goal."

The lines on Putnam, though not of Spencerian beauty, also deserve quotation:

"Putnam, well-known in wars of old,
By nature cast in valour's mould,
Subdu'd the wolf and bear;
And rouz'd at Freedom's high command,
Led on to war a gallant band,
Who challenged even despair."

The pieces number twelve in all, and besides those noted above have for their subjects Mercer, Greene, Montgomery, Lafayette, Pulaski, Lee, Wooster, and Nash. Other pieces which are found in most almanacs are present in this one; for instance, "Recipe for the cure of a most excruciating pain in the region of the stomach," "Directions for the Culture of Rhubarb," &c., &c.

Mangan, the Poet.

THE TRAGEDY OF HIS LIFE AND THE FINER QUALITIES OF HIS VERSE.*

Many will remember Miss Guiney's spirited study of poor Mangan, as it appeared in The Atlantic a few years ago, and will be glad to read it again in its revised and enlarged form, and in connection with the poems.

Mangan was truly, as Miss Guiney admits, no subject for biography, yet in his extreme degradation and hopeless misery, in the kindly, spiritless patience with which he wasted and failed under his hideous fate, he seems to demand a more poignant sympathy than is freely accorded one comforted by virtue. It is a curious and much-debated fact that men who refuse obedience to moral laws and hold cheaply the most exquisite satisfactions of life will yet obey the exacting laws of art, and spend their utmost power of self-discipline upon an intellectual form to make it as pure as they themselves may be unholy. But Mangan was not of these. The looseness with which he held dignity and self-respect extended to his work, which is Irish in its emotional exuberance, Irish in its rich imagery, Irish in its basic melancholy, and most Irish of all in its ragged forms and wild disorder of words.

Miss Guiney truly says of him that he "had in full that racial luxuriance and fluency which, wonderful to see in their happier action, tend always to carry a writer off his feet and wash him into the deep sea of slovenliness." Nothing could exceed in its own kind the impetuous beauty of "My Dark Rosaleen," nothing could be more blatant, commonplace, and plagiaristic than the poem to "Laura," and between these extremes the misfortunate genius wavered, now in a piteous spasm of ineffectual patriotism, as when the "Young Ireland" party roused him to effusive expression, and again playing imp-like tricks upon an inattentive public with his pretended translations. His real translations, where they adapt Gaelic originals, burn with the truly national flame that sinks so low in his own patriotic songs. He seems to have made himself into a voice with which to interpret the noble and passionate emotions of his stronger countrymen. In "O'Daly's Keen for O'Neill," for example, his mournful strain has a power and freedom not once quite equal when he draws from his own resources:

"Alas, hopeless land,
It is ever thus with thee;
The eternal destinies withstand
Thy struggle to be free.
One after one thy champions fall,
Thy valiant men lie low,
And now sleeps under shroud and pall
The gallant Owen Roe,
The worthiest warrior of them all,
The princely Owen Roe!"

The translations from the German are far less fortunate, and not, so it seems to us, in the least inspired. We cannot, to take a familiar instance, agree with Miss Guiney in thinking that "'The Maid of Orleans' finds its very self again in Mangan's English." Its very self is utterly German—the translation is lacking in every Teutonic virtue. Compare the delicate, suggestive simplicity of Schiller's conception in the second stanza with Mangan's oratorical phrasing:

"Doch, wie du selbst, aus kindlichem Geschlechte,
Selbst eine fromme Schäferin wie du,
Reicht dir die Dichtkunst ihre Götterrechte,
Schwingt sich mit dir den ew'gen Sternen zu.
Mit einer Glorie hat sie dich umgeben;
Dich schuf das Herz, du wirst unsterblich leben."

"Yet thou, a lowly shepherdess, descended
Not from a kingly, but a godly race,
Art crowned by Poesy; amid the splendid
Of Heaven's high stars she builds thy dwelling place,
Garlands thy temples with a wreath of glory,
And swathes thy memory in eternal story."

It was natural enough that Mangan should admire the Germans. "He knew no stronger influence," Miss Guiney says, but the influence was not strong enough to keep him in the classic path, and we cannot admit even the few exceptions she makes to her general statement that "the Germans who had most verbal compression, who are most set upon a calm statement of things, are those who suffer most from Mangan's exuberant hullabaloo." In translating them he threw to the winds the stately fervor and severity of phrase which he commanded when reproducing the magnificent Saint Patrick's hymn "At Tarah To-day." He

*JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN. His Selected Poems. With a Study by the Editor, Louise Imogen Guiney. Lamson, Wolffe & Co., Boston and New York. $1.50.

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knew only the national heart, and that heart only could he interpret.

In Mangan's original work he is the same strange mixture of inspiration and incapacity, of rare imagination and boisterous diction. Miss Guiney tells us that these original poems number fully a thousand, and that the finer half of these he chose to call translations, and she adds, "the thinnest duodecimo, containing at the most thirty-five poems, would adequately show the quintessence of his gift, to the few whose senses are quick at literary divination." Forty-nine are included in the present volume, and without claiming more than the average quickness at literary divination, we should have been better satisfied to read Mangan's genius by the light of half the number. To place "Two Sonnets to Caroline" beside the deeply emotional poem on "Enthusiasm" is like placing a tallow dip beside a star. The sonnets are ponderous, elaborate, and hackneyed, the poem is sensitive, individual, and delicately simple, beginning with plaintive music wrung from a tortured mind:

> Not yet trodden under wholly,
> Not yet darkened,
> O my spirit's flickering lamp!
> Art thou.

Of the personal poems, the last one in this collection, "The Nameless One," seems to us in its terrible self-revelation united to a curious and, to him, unnatural restraint of words, the finest and most vital, if not in all respects the most poetic. It has not the "rhyming and chiming" refrain which Miss Guiney so cleverly discusses, and which becomes not a little tiresome without the bridle of severe training to hold it in. But no artful reiteration could deepen the impression of the rough lines so tumultuously and with such fierce dignity flung into the reader's consciousness:

> Roll forth, my song, like the rushing river
> That sweeps along to the mighty sea;
> God will inspire me while I deliver
> My soul of thee!

It would seem in truth to be by virtue of some divine possession that poor Mangan reached the heights. He lived as Marguerite died, between angels and devils, and "fled for shelter to God, who mated his soul with song."

Miss Guiney has interpreted the tragedy of his life and the quality of his gift with her peculiar sympathy for intricate natures and neglected achievement, and the result is literature of a deplorably infrequent type.

The Thomas Nelson Libraries.

FIRST OF THE FOUR THE PUBLISHER LEFT MONEY FOR—LORD ROSEBERY'S ADDRESS.

The Earl of Rosebery a few weeks ago opened the Nelson Hall and West End branch of the Edinburgh Public Library. The building, which is situated in the populous Fountainbridge district of Edinburgh, is the first of four institutions of the kind for the erection of which the late Mr. Thomas Nelson of the firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers, in Edinburgh, made a bequest of £50,000. Lord Rosebery said:

"My Lord Provost, Mrs. Nelson, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am not sure that you, my Lord Provost, have not lured the humblest of your fellow-citizens here under somewhat false pretenses. You said this would be a small, informal sort of gathering, at which no serious speech would be expected of me. I could not refuse the invitation, and, indeed, the pressure to come here on so interesting an occasion to open a building so full of possibilities, having opened, moreover, that central library of Edinburgh to which you, my Lord, have alluded, and last, and most especially, to pay what tribute and honor my presence and my words could give to the memory of that wise and munificent citizen by whose legacy this building is erected. I understand that the central idea of this building, as you have set it forth, is this: In the first place there is to be a recreation hall where, in the large and liberal phraseology of the testator, persons of the working classes can go to sit, write, read, converse, and otherwise occupy themselves, and, in the second place, that there is to be a free public library for this district united to this hall, and to supplement what this hall cannot always give. Now, there is this to be said about this connection which does not always fall to be said by those who open public libraries. As regards the connection of a club—because, after all, this is a club, only without ballot, without entrance, without subscription; it is a club for all the ordinary purposes of club life except that it will be open to all—I say that in this connection of a club and a free library one is led to say one thing which does not always occur to those who open libraries alone.

What, ladies and gentlemen, is perhaps the most valuable and one of the most rare qualities which one meets with in the world? The quality of just and independent judgment. I suppose we all of us know in our various spheres of life the one invaluable friend we have, whose judgment we never doubt, whose advice we always follow, and to whose succor we have recourse whenever we are in doubt or in difficulty. That is the man of judgment whom we know well, and in the larger sphere of public life judgment is an even more precious, and, I should almost like to say in a whisper, not a less rare quality than in private life. Judgment is a possession of an enormous value to a nation, and in proportion as it contains men of judgment in direct proportion will that nation prosper. What is it that I mean by judgment in public affairs? I mean the capacity for taking large, calm, and unbiased view. We are led by the hurry and the circumstances of life to take views which are neither large nor unbiased, nor detached from passion and from prejudice, and it is the quality of judgment which corrects those hasty and erroneous views.

I wonder how many of all this nation of statesmen—because we are a nation of statesmen, or, at any rate, a nation of politicians, which is the next thing to being a nation of statesmen—I wonder how many, to qualify my first remark, which you received in disapproving silence, I wonder how many of this nation of politicians take the trouble or even have the opportunity to form a just judgment for themselves. Mouths have they, and speaking tongues have they, and utterance, but one sometimes wonders, when one sees the mouth work and the utterance come, whether one has not read something very like it in the paper that morning. Well, of course, it is not the duty of newspapers to supply that large, leisurely judgment which I am endeavoring to impress upon you on this occasion as a necessity for a nation. They have to take the view of the moment, just as they have to give the news of the moment, and if they did and attempted more than this, they would in some sense be something that was not a newspaper and be attempting something outside their province.

The faculty of judgment, then, is, as it seems to me, to test these opinions as they come and go and to apply them to the touchstone of the faculty that I have called judgment. No policy, just as no man, can be judged by the judgment of a week or of a day. A policy that can be considered in a day and judged in a day is no policy at all. Take the two most successful statesmen of our generation—but no, I suppose I should say of a former generation. When one has reached one's jubilee in life one does not make sufficient allowance for those who have the misfortune to be younger than one's self. Take the two most successful statesmen of the last half century—Count Cavour and Prince Bismarck. If you had judged these men at certain periods, certain long periods, of their lives, you would have been in danger of judging them and their policy unjustly. At one period one was called a madman, and at another period the other was called a traitor. But their policy required steadfastness, given by time alone, to enable it to operate and to be judged; and where hasty judgment would have condemned it, a large, sober, reflective judgment has seen its results. I take that as an example, and I plead that, in an institution like this, the faculty of judgment may be obtained and cultivated. But where is it you obtain this inestimable quality? You may obtain it, as far as I know, only in one of two ways, but better in both—by intercourse with your fellow-men and by reading. That is to say, by the intercourse with the minds of those who live around you and by intercourse with the best minds of those who are dead. Well, this institution will supply both; it will give you in this room the intercourse between man and man without which all book learning is idle and fallacious, and on the other side it will give you the intercourse with the best minds that have existed in the world which is necessary to qualify the judgment of contemporaneous thought.

But it may also be said that you unite in this way an absolute union of conflicting interest, because after all, if you read all that is given to you to read in the reading room, you will not have much time to betake yourself to the library. One of the puzzles of the present day is how people find time to get through what they have to get through. What is the position of a man, for example, who tries, as many of my friends do, to read all the newspapers? There are many of my friends who feel that they cannot form a just opinion on all the events of the day until they read all the morning papers that are accessible to them. They rise early, they breakfast early, they begin immediately after breakfast to plod laboriously on through newspapers for hour after hour. And before their morning diet is complete there comes the whirl and rush of the evening papers, which occupy them until the evening meal. If they want to fill up the chinks, they may have the weekly papers, and then they have opposite them in a serried row the monthly magazines, and then, if they aspire still higher, and have a crumb of time to spare, they have the good old quarterlies, which will take them their full time.

I say this in itself is one of the great difficulties of the age. I do know men who spend their lives in this way. When they write their letters or take their recreation I do not know, and when they do their business I have no idea. But when they have completed this laborious reading of the periodical literature of the day accessible to them they proceed to the club and take all the newspapers published outside of their own domain. This makes a reading room for newspapers a formidable competitor for the library, and where I think the greatest discrimination will be shown by those who are going to use these rooms and this library is as to where they will draw the line as to what is merely ephemeral and what is permanent and abiding in literature. I do not presume to offer advice on that point, but I desire to indicate that you in this building have two interests in reading which somewhat conflict with one another, and that it will not be very easy for those who frequent it to divide their time in such just proportions as to obtain the best results from both.

I do not know that I have much more to add to these somewhat desultory remarks on the uses of the building we have come to open to-day. But I do not doubt that, whether it assists men in the invaluable faculty of forming a just judgment on affairs public and private or not, it will at any rate be an inexhaustible boon to the neighborhood. It is one of the features of our age that in some way or another, partly through the working of the churches, partly through the working of perhaps a higher morality and a higher philosophy than was practiced before, classes have drawn nearer to each other, men highly blessed and endowed with the worldly goods have desired to use their opportunities not so much in selfish gratification as in raising and bettering their fellow-men. I believe that that is the best sign of our times. If is, I believe, more conspicuously seen in Great Britain than in any other part of the world, though in the United States we have some conspicuous specimens of benevolence. But as proof of this spirit I take our late fellow-citizen, Mr. Nelson's bequest stands out conspicuously, and I know his wish was that this building, and the other buildings that may follow it if the experiment be successful, should not be of glowing architecture or such as to recall rather a monument to his memory than a delight to his fellow-men. Yet I believe that is one of the sole provisions that he had in view that he will not be able to carry out, and that men as they pass this building, much less men as they use it, will bless that great citizen who thought of it and provided for it before he passed away.

The Athenæum says that the British Museum is about publishing a portfolio of fac similes of early printed books. Among the books will be those showing the old block books. In the collection will be included "Ars Moriendi" and "Biblia Pauperum," the 1454-5 indulgences, the Gutenberg Bible, Mentz Psalter of 1457, Mentz Bible of 1462, specimens of the work of Sweynheim and Pannartz, Jenson, Ratdolt, and Aldus, of the early French printers, of Gerard Leeu and Colard Mansion, six Caxtons, and books printed at Oxford and St. Albans, and by Machlinia, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson.

The idiosyncrasies of a poet's handwriting are shown in Lamartine's copy. When his poems came reluctantly he wrote in a somewhat perpendicular character, but when the poetic fire was all ablaze his MS. shows the slant of pen. It often happens that in the enthusiasm of a writer, not so much the character of the letters changes as their size. Victor Hugo began his copy very far on the right hand of his sheet of paper, so as to leave a big margin on the left for corrections.

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The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1897.

Cabot and His Name.

The four hundredth anniversary, this year, of Cabot, the American discoverer, gives interest to the origin of his name. Having "Cabot" for a middle name, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge, is naturally interested in Cabot, and particularly in John Cabot. It is to Harrisse that is due such present light as has been thrown on that bold adventurer who sailed from Bristol for an almost unknown continent some 400 years ago. Edmund Burke said: "We derive our rights in America from the discovery of Sebastian Cabot, who first made the Northern Continent in 1497." But Burke was in error, as most of those of an older school were. Mr. Harrisse in his "John and Sebastian Cabot," (1883,) shows most convincingly that to John, the father, all the credit is due, and that Sebastian was an unworthy son, only a follower of his sire, and, what is worse, tried to palm himself off as the true discoverer.

When or where John was born is not to be found out. Certainly he was not a Venetian, and for the good reason that he was only naturalized as a Venetian. Therefore he could not have been originally of the City of the Lagoons. Was he a Genoese, or born in its neighborhood? We have nothing to show this. What mainly interests Henry Cabot Lodge is the middle name, which might be Chabot, as he thinks. There was a Cabot who followed William of Normandy. According to Stowe, this Cabot came from the Island of Jersey. Cabots and Chabots are her Majesty's loyal subjects in the island to-day, and Cabots are as plentiful in England and the United States as are blackberries.

In the Century Dictionary we find "Cabot," meaning a dry measure for grain. In Littré there is "Chabot," a fish—and the fish is something akin to the gudgeon. The honorable Senator writes of the coats of arms of the Cabots, or Chabots, but heraldic devices stand for nothing. We may, however, recall a French word in common use to-day, and as it has a real salt flavor it may explain the derivation of "Cabot." In Littré there is "cabotage," and, as this great authority explains it, "cabotage" is a mariner's phrase, and means the act of sailing from cape to cape, as is our coasting of to-day. The word is used in contradistinction to pushing far out to sea, indifferent to landmarks.

The caboteur must have been a good sailor, and known all about the tides, the anchorages, and shoals. As word clippings were as constant in the past as in the present, he who was a "caboteur" might have been called, for short, a "cabot." As to the derivation of the word, there is the French "cap," the Italian "capo," or the Spanish "cabot." These may have been all interchangeable, for sailors' language is invariably transmissible, and floats about in all vernaculars.

It is, then, highly probable that John Cabot derived his name from one of the toilers of the seas, and he might have been Norman, or from the Island of Jersey. The conclusions the Senator from Massachusetts arrives at, cleverly put by him in the last number of The Nineteenth Century, are as follows:

* * * Where John Cabot was born no one now can tell, for he was a wanderer and adventurer like his remote Norse ancestors, and left no records or papers. But that he drew his blood from the Norman race of the Channel islands his name and arms seem to prove beyond doubt. It seems most probable, also, that it was not by chance that he got his patent from an English King, and sailed on his memorable voyage from an English port. England was not then a sea power, nor was she numbered among the great trading and commercial nations of Europe. Venice or Genoa, Portugal, or Spain, offered much larger opportunities and greater encouragement to the merchant or the adventurer than England. Yet John Cabot came to England for his letters patent and set out from Bristol on his voyage of discovery. We know from Sebastian Cabot's statement that his father had relations with England, and was much and often in that country. It is not going too far to suppose that, when he had made up his mind to enter upon his voyage of discovery in the New World, he came back to the land of which the home of his fathers, and perhaps his own birthplace, was a part. It is certain that no other reason is given in any contemporary evidence.

The Shaw Memorial.

On Monday next the monument erected to the memory of Col. Robert Gould Shaw and the men of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment will be unveiled in Boston. The design of the monument was made by Mr. St. Gaudens.

On the bas-relief Shaw is presented on horse back. The horse is well and vigorously posed. Its action is true, not theatrical. The rider holds in his mount with a tight rein. There is no tugging of bit or bridoon. Col. Shaw rides steadily on, with a lowered sword. He is not on parade. He is making his way to the front, surrounded by his men. The head is strongly modeled, but with no exaggeration. His pose is steady. Shaw had handsome, manly features, a martial bearing, and the artist has caught the quiet, composed, determined face of a thorough soldier.

In front of their leader, behind him, back of him, come the colored soldiers. They do not break ranks, so there is no confusion to the eye. That parallelism of musket barrels Mr. St. Gaudens has been careful to evade. At the head of the column is the drummer, who plies his sticks. There is the most faithful study of uniforms, but without any attempts at picturesqueness of display. A marching regiment surging to the front never did work as on guard mounting. Above the officer and his men floats an allegorical figure, and the figure is beautiful in conception. She seems to presage the death of the brave officer and the end of many a soldier.

What is the effect? The grandest one. It tells its story in the most impressive way. It is a departure, and one to be remembered, because there are no mock heroics in it—and the greatest power is the one carried out by the simplest factors.

When the description of an artist's work has to be largely elaborated, then you may as often as not be assured that the picture or the statue or the bas-relief contains something or other not visible or appreciable by an ordinary man or woman or child.

The story of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, his brave soldiers, is all told by Augustus St. Gaudens, and you who look say, "God rest the souls of this gallant man and his followers who died for their country!"

Pictures of Actors.

A remarkable collection of pictures is now on exhibition in London, devoted entirely to the portraits of great players. Zoffany was the limner of the theatrical people of the past, and Zoffany has many pictures in this collection. Here is "David Garrick as Sir John Bute," and in "Abel Drugger." There is also hung in a conspicuous position that famous work of Sir Joshua's, "Garrick Between Tragedy and Comedy." This picture belongs to Lord Rothschild. There is a pastel of Betterton and a Mrs. Jordan, the work of Romney. A portrait of Edmund Kean is there by George Clint, which is the property of Sir Henry Irving and is a striking picture. Hogarth painted Garrick in the Dream Scene. The grace of Sir Joshua is shown in his Signora Bacelli. The beautiful Miss Linley is so pleasant to look at, as Gainsborough painted her, that it is no wonder that Sheridan ran away with her. Allan Ramsay has preserved for us the fine make-up of Peg Woffington, for handsome she was not. All of us know how grandly Sargent has painted Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. Another piece of fine work is Sir Joshua's Mrs. Abbington, and she looks as Miss Prue as if butter would not melt in her coy mouth. Of modern actors there are Macready, by Jackson, and Miss Mellon, afterward Duchess of St. Albans, painted by Romney. Poor Nelly! who sold oranges in the theatre and was a poor actress—as Sir Peter Lely painted her she was a pretty creature. There is Richardson's beautiful portrait of a woman, said to be the most lovely of her time, and she was Mrs. Oldfield.

There are some portraits in the collection of famous musicians, and George Potter made a likeness of the saturnine Paganini. Then last, and not least, there is a portrait of Miss Ada Rehan, but, alas! the critics find fault with it, declaring it to be neither as nice looking nor as engaging as is that clever lady.

The theatrical properties are represented at the Grafton Gallery. Here is the frippery worn by Macready, and a dagger he once carried in "Richelieu." Grimaldi's own snuffbox is a nice relic, and so is a purse of Edmund Kean's. Maybe it is the one he wore as Shylock, and that purse once belonged to Browning. One thing which a violinist would like to handle is a bow which the gallant Empress Catharine gave to Lulli.

Epecial exhibitions of this kind are of great interest, and why should we not bring together in New York a collection of pictures of great actors?

The material is abundant. There is an excellent charitable society in New York whose special mission it is to care for ill or needy professional people. If in their behalf an assemblage of stage pictures were made, judicious selection being necessary, such a collection would certainly prove attractive. For such a laudable purpose pictures would come to the exhibition from all parts of the country.

Museums as They Are "Cut and Dried."

"That museums are the very worst places to see things in" may not have been the exact expression used by the late lamented Prof. C. Brown Goode of the United States National Museum at Washington, but he often expressed himself in about that manner. Certainly, so far as sightseeing goes, museums are uncomfortable places, and the skill and ingenuity of architects and museum functionaries are always taxed to their utmost for space and light. If a museum is not crowded with new specimens, it is a dead museum. Through necessary considerations it must then be always growing. A stationary museum is a dead museum. If it stands still, its usefulness is on the wane.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the perfect exhibition of objects in a museum should be something like a rolling panorama. There are the sightseers in an auditorium, and before them ought to pass all the cases containing the specimens, and that would be the perfect exhibit, as Prof. G. Brown Goode believed it would exist some time in the future. A picture gallery never can be seen without a great expenditure of physical labor, and the long galleries of the Louvre tax body, legs, and, consequently, the brain, for the first two react on the last.

A Mr. F. A. Bather, one of the curators of the Natural History Museum of South Kensington, has just written a remarkable paper which has for its title "How May Museums Best Retard the Progress of Science," and in a most deliberate and logical manner the curator explains his meaning. He says:

"We know how to strike dullness through the hearts of thousands by our funereal rows of stuffed birds, with their melancholy lines of Latin names. We know how to chill the enthusiasm of the young and to disgust the susceptibilities of tender souls by the display of entrails and abortions stewing in some brown decoction in the depths of antiquated pickle jars. To suggest such well-known methods (of retarding science) to the experienced audience of practical curators before me would be ridiculous and a waste of time."

Take for instance certain rare specimens which remain soused for ever and ever in alcohol or in a solution of corrosive sublimate. There was "spirula" found in the Challenger expedition, and scientists all over the world were eager to put "spirula" under the microscope and to work with it and to dissect it out. But there stands "spirula" in its nice little bottle, perfectly well labeled, and that is all. It never will be given up to anatomical research, but will remain forever useless on a shelf.

What Prof. G. Brown Goode was always fighting about was the rigor of classification, or, rather, of overclassification. That makes a false and rigid stability which never will permit of any interloping. This is what Mr. Bather has the courage to say:

"If we cannot, like the text-book writers, foist upon the public senile illustrations that are no better than caricatures, we can always excuse an effete arrangement or an obsolete nomenclature on the plea that time and money are wanting to re-name the specimens. We can, with much show of justice, refuse to give concrete form to the philosophic ideas of our greatest thinkers."

A funny story the Curator tells of a hide-bound zoological classifier. When some entirely novel specimens were sent him, which entirely broke up his chain of classification, he was asked, "What are you going to do with them?" His reply was, "My Dear Sir, I shall throw them out of the window."

Prof. Herrera of the National Museum of Mexico, has at least certain novel ideas. His scheme is to have a museum which will represent "ideas," and "in which collections will not exist, and specimens will be purely subordinate.". This is the Herrera scheme:

"Instead of studying these ideas and exhibiting them, man from time immemorial has tried to imprison the things of nature in a fixed classification, which is not the whole of science, and which cannot be the nest of the whole of philosophy. Nature in her vastness protests against the classifiers; she revolts against routine."

But what would then become of a Curator? Would he be permitted to study Darwin, and do nothing else? His business is to mount specimens, to keep them nicely dusted, to write new labels, and to make the biggest and the most unintelligible of displays. That is what some Curators believe to be their special mission.

Perhaps Mr. Bather is a trifle iconoclastic. Museums are not made for sightseers alone—but for purposes of accurate study. It seems then difficult to merge the two objects in one. In the United States National Museum a noble effort was made, and a most successful one. The decided move was this, to teach the greater, the simpler lesson, adapted to the capacity of the larger number of visitors, and to keep rather in the background the purely scientific side of a vast collection.

At the aquarium in New York, under the most judicious management of Dr. Bean, more can be learned by the general public about fish in an hour or two than could be acquired in a year from all the bottles assembled in the most compendious and elaborate of ichthyological museums.

Work of Academy School Students.

There are several remarkably good and clever canvases in the exhibition now open at the National Academy of Design of the work of the students of the Academy Schools during the past year. Particularly good are some of the drawings and paintings in the life classes, but it is to be questioned whether it is advisable to exhibit these drawings, and particularly the paintings of the life class, so publicly. Artists, students, critics, and well-known connoisseurs could be admitted to this display without its being necessary to open the doors to the general public. The best of the life class examples in painting is by Bush, a female figure standing sideways with left arm raised above the head, which is faultless in drawing, rich and true in color, and with charming light effect. There is a little sunny landscape with two nude female figures in the composition class by Mauer which recalls Zorn, and is decidedly worthy of mention. A large, strongly drawn and broadly painted interior with figures by Van Dusen Perrine—an art student seated in a studio smoking a pipe and examining a canvas—has a delightfully easy and natural pose, and is restful in atmosphere and good in color. The canvas is far superior to most of the portrait work shown in the ordinary exhibitions.

Book and Art Sales.

Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London "Audubon's Birds of America," 1827-8, in four volumes, with the 435 plates, together with the "Ornithological Biography," 1831, in five volumes, for £285. Quaritch was the purchaser.

The following pictures were disposed of in London, and the Van Dyck and Holbein brought large prices: Portrait of Gainsborough Dupont, by T. Gainsborough, R. A., 600 guineas, (Agnew); Second Sitting of Himself, by T. Gainsborough, R. A., £600; "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," full-length figure of an old man holding Cupid on his knee and clipping his wings, by Van Dyck, from the Blenheim collection, and exhibited at Burlington House, 1895, 1,050 guineas; "Portrait of a Man," bust to left, on panel, by Hans Holbein, exhibited at Burlington House 1872 and 1880, and at the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden, 1870, 3,000 guineas; "Madonna and Child, with St. John and an Angel," by Filippino Lippi, 200 guineas; "The Aldobrandine Marriage," an antique Roman fresco, 115 guineas.

In Lord Bessborough's library, recently disposed of in London, were the following books: W. Mudford, "Historical Account of the Campaign of 1815," with eight additional plates, red morocco, extra, which brought £26; a collection of engravings formed by Lord Bessborough, illustrating the life of Napoleon, comprising portraits of him from 1796 to his death, in 1821, of the sovereigns who reigned in Europe during that period, and scenes of many of the important events of his life, some in colors, £180; T. Pennant, "Account of London," 1805, one of twelve copies on largest paper, very extensively illustrated by Lord Bessborough, with 2,078 engravings, and sumptuously bound in six interleaved volumes, £335; "Hypnerotomachia, Poliphili ubi Humani Omnia non nisi Somnium esse Docet," printed by Aldus at Venice, 1499, £61; a volume of portraits of beauties of the Court of George III., £58 16s.; A. Pope, "Poems," Foulis, 1785, three volumes extended to five, and profusely illustrated by Lord Bessborough, with 613 mezzotint portaits, mostly fine impressions, £150; Raffaelle, "Loggie nel Vaticano," 1772-6, the two parts, £21; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Works," 101 engravings in mezzotint, by S. W. Reynolds, open-letter proofs on French paper, in the original parts, £17 17s.

The studio furniture and tapestry which belonged to the late Sir John Everett Millais were disposed of at auction in London, and the various objects brought good prices. The purchase prices were, for an Italian cabinet, with folding doors boldly carved with columns, cherubs' heads, and architectural decorations, sixteenth century work, 7 feet 4 inches high, 6 feet wide, 145 guineas. This cabinet, which was exhibited at South Kensington for a long time, was formerly in the possession of Charles I.; it forms the background to the late President's well-known picture of the Princess Elizabeth in the Tower. An old North German cabinet of dark wood, 8 feet wide, 78 guineas; an old German marqueterie cabinet, richly inlaid with arabesque foliage in colored woods, 7 feet wide, 105 guineas; a suite of fine old Beauvais tapestry panels, with borders of scroll and other ornaments illustrating the quarters of the globe, of various sizes, the largest being 10½ feet by 20½ feet, and the smallest measuring 11 feet by 10½ feet, £2,000; an upright panel of old Brussels tapestry, with Chinese figures and children outside a summer house, foliage, flowers, and trellis, with borders of flowers, 11 feet by 6½ feet, 80 guineas; a pair of old Chinese porcelain mandarin vases and covers, enameled in brilliant colors, with peonies, rocks, and Ho-Ho birds, 50 inches high, 470 guineas; a clock in Louis XIV., by Boulle, inlaid with arabesque foliage and other ornaments in brass, richly mounted, and surmounted by a figure of Time seated on a sphere, 50 inches high, 450 guineas.

A portion of the library of books and manuscripts of the late Prof. Middleton, formerly Slade Professor at Cambridge University and Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, came under the hammer in London recently, the first day's sale of 275 lots realizing a total of £563. The following were the more important articles: Biblia Sacra Latina, a thirteenth century manuscript on uterine vellum, (upward of 700 leaves,) in small Gothic characters, by an Anglo-Norman scribe, about A. D. 1260, with a large number of finely painted historiated and ornamental initials, but wanting the first leaf of each book of the Pentateuch and also that of Joshua, £26 10s.; another MS. of the same, also on uterine vellum, and by an Anglo-Norman scribe, about A. D. 1250,

(upward of 600 leaves,) neatly written in small Gothic characters, with many painted ornamental initials in blue and red, £16 5s.; and another of the same on pure white vellum, (412 leaves,) by a French scribe, with forty large ornamental initials finely illuminated, dated 1468, £19; Boeck van den Kersten Ghelove, (Book of Christian Faith,) a MS. of the fifteenth century, on vellum, by a Flemish scribe, £8, 10s.; J. B. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle, "History of Painting in Italy," 1864-71, five volumes, £17 10s.; "Heures a l'Usaige de Romme," printed on vellum at Paris by Gillet Hardouyn, 1500, with the woodcuts uncolored, £14 5s.; Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth century MS. on vellum, (sixty-seven leaves,) by a German scribe, with two full-page miniatures and nine large illuminated initials, £16; Officium Beatae Mariae Virginis, a fifteenth century MS. on vellum, (230 leaves,) by a Florentine scribe, with eighteen small, delicately executed miniatures and the same number of richly illuminated capitals, £12 10s.; S. Bernardus, "Sermones in Duytsch," printed at Zwolle, 1495, with nineteen fine xylographic illustrations, £8; Breviarium Secundum Consuetudinem Romanae Curiae, a finely written MS. on vellum of the fifteenth century, with many historiated initials and ornamental capitals, £20; Biblia Sacra Latina, Nureimberg, 1478, a very fine, large, and sound copy of the earlier of the two editions issued by Koburger in 1478, £9 10s.; Dante, "Comedia," with the commentary of Landino, Venice, 1491, £10; D. Logan, "Cantabrigia Illustrata," 1675, £16 10s., and Missale ad Usum Insignis Ecclesiae Sarisburiensis, Paris, 1555, a fine and perfect copy of this splendid Sarum Missal of Queen Mary, rarely found complete, £35.

Several letters and autograph poems of Cowper and Wordsworth have just been dispersed under the hammer in London. An early letter, containing verses written by Cowper when in his twenty-first year, addressed to "Dear Toby," and dated 1752, brought £5 10s. Another letter from the same, written thirty-six years later to Lady Hesketh, and full of miscellaneous chat, says: "Have you seen The Gentleman's Mag.? There am I, and there I am abused likewise. Somebody has sent my mortuary verses, who I know not. My censurer is neither a poet nor a good reasoner, therefore a fig for all such grumblings"; this sold for £3 5s. Two long letters from Wordsworth to John Gardner, dated 1830, one being specially interesting as containing criticism on his own work, brought £3 each. Wordsworth, as his own critic, says of his poetry, "though it be true that several passages are too abstruse for the ordinary reader, yet the main body of it is as well fitted (if my aim be not altogether missed) to the bulk of the people, both in sentiment and language, as that of any of my contemporaries." Besides these and other autographs, may be noted the rare first edition of Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads, with a few other poems, issued in 1796, the volume in which Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" was first published, £3. The magic number three seems to have prevailed at this sale, for several letters written by Sir John Franklin were also knocked down at that sum, as well as two letters from William IV.

At a recent sale of English portraits high prices were obtained for Romney and Gainsborough. The portrait of the sale was the Gainsborough, one of Mrs. Paget, (née Hawkins,) daughter of the Bishop of Raphoe, who married in 1788 John Paget, a Governor of the Bank of England, and after a brisk bidding, which started at 1,000 guineas, it passed into the possession of Mr. C. Wertheimer for 4,800 guineas. The Gainsborough portrait of Charles Frederick Abel, the German musician, sold for 1,200 guineas, or 200 guineas less than the price paid for it five years ago. The less important of the two Gainsborough portraits of Lady Mulgrave, from Mulgrave Castle, was sold for 1,020 guineas—and it was bought in two years ago at 3,500 guineas, and is not nearly so fine a work as the other example, which realized 10,000 guineas in the James Price sale, and which is supposed to have come to America. The Gainsborough whole-length portrait of George, second Marquis of Blandford, in blue coat and white waistcoat, sold for 800 guineas, and a portrait of Gainsborough's wife, in gray and white dress, realized 210 guineas.

Romney was represented by several charming examples. Quite at the head of these came the three-quarter length of Mrs. Thomas Grove of Ferne, Wilts, and this beautiful work, for which Romney received about 60 guineas, found a buyer at 3,500 guineas. A portrait of Mrs. William Chafyn Grove of Zeals House, Wilts, a much smaller work and not nearly so high in quality, realized 700 guineas. One of Romney's numerous portraits of Mrs. Tickell sold for 2,000 guineas, and one of the countless portraits of Lady Hamilton realized 480 guineas. A portrait, also by Romney, of Anne Henshaw, who married Francis Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford, was knocked down for 2,300 guineas. On the other hand, the Romney whole-length of Ralph Willett only fetched 300 guineas.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, with ten portraits attributed to him, (some on highly untenable grounds,) made only an indifferent show. The highest amount was paid for the portrait of Lady Anne Fitzpatrick as Sylvia in white dress with blue skirt and sash, which, in spite of the fact that it was generally understood to be a replica, sold for 1,800 guineas, (when sold with the Duchess of Montrose's collection in 1826 it was knocked down for 1,550 guineas.) A very fine three-quarter portrait of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, afterward Earl of Rosslyn, in robes as Lord Chief Justice, sold for 1,200 guineas. Other portraits catalogued by this artist were Lady Waldegrave, afterward Duchess of Gloucester, 800 guineas; Miss Milles, 400 guineas.

Sir Thomas Lawrence was represented by several very good portraits, notably a three-quarter length of Mrs. Anastatia Bonar of Camden Place, Chislehurst, 580 guineas, (last year this was bought in for 680 guineas;) a replica of the celebrated portrait, now at Windsor Castle, of Cardinal Gonsalvi, engraved, 800 guineas, and a three-quarter-length portrait of Lady Owen from the collection of Sir Hugh Owen, 950 guineas. Of the other pictures in the day's sale the chief was John Hoppner, half-length portrait of a young lady, 1,400 guineas.

A collection of old English engravings recently disposed of in London brought very large prices. Among the best works were a Narcissa and Flirtilla, after J. R. Smith, by W. Ward, in colors, £141 15s.; "He Sleeps," by and after Tomkins, in colors, £51 9s.; "Almeria," after Opie, by J. R. Smith, mezzotint, in colors, £46 4s.; "The Love Letter," after John Graham, by W. Ward, in colors, £40 19s.; Jane, Countess of Harrington, with her children, after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, proof before letters, £36 15s.; Lady Smith and her children, by and after the same, £34 13s.; "Hesitation," in colors, by and after Ward, £37 16s.; "Alinda," by the same, £39 18s.; a set of the seasons, after Wheatley and Westall, by Bartolozzi, engraver's proofs before all letters, £27 6s.; "Peasants," with fresh fruit and flowers, after Peters, by J. B. Michael, in colors, £30 9s.; "Louisa," by and after Ward, £26 5s.; the Hon. Mrs. Bingham, by Bartolozzi, proof before letters, in colors, 106 guineas; Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Georgiana Cavendish, by G. Keating, mezzotint, in colors, 110 guineas; Miss Emily Pott as "Thais," by Bartolozzi, in colors, 90 guineas; Lady Elizabeth Foster, by the same, in colors, 53 guineas; Alope, (Lady Hamilton,) after Romney, by Earlom, 62 guineas; Mrs. Tickell, by Condé, £63; Mrs. Fitzherbert, in colors, and Mrs. Jackson, both by the same artist, 50 guineas each.

Some curious books, the property of Sir Cecil Danville, were disposed of in London lately. The most interesting lots, with the prices brought, were Marc Lescarbot, "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," Paris, 1618, £24 5s.; D. Defoe, "The Life and Strange Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," 1719, first edition of the first part, £45 10s.; "Recueil d'Estampes représentants les différents événemens de la Guerre qui a procuré l'Indépendance aux Etats-Unis de l'Amérique," Paris, 1780, £24; this volume, published by order of Louis XVI., is one of the rarest publications dealing with the Revolution; it is illustrated by Marillier, Le Barbier, Pouce, and others, the present copy, printed on large paper for the Duchesse de Berri, is believed to be unique; "Apuleius Lucii Apuleii Platonici," &c., printed at Rome by Sweynheym & Pannartz, 1469, excessively rare, £40; "Auli Gelli Noctes Atticae," from the same press and of the same date, a beautiful copy, £30; Young, "The Complaint and the Consolation, or Night Thoughts," 1797, with W. Blake's designs, colored by the artist himself, entirely uncut, £23.

Certain rare stamps were lately sold in London, and among them were an Oldenburg second issue, one-third groschen, unused, which brought £4 15s.; Oldenburg, second issue, two groschen, unused, £5; Prussia, black ground, two groschen, unused, £5; Spain, 1865, 12 cuartos, centre inverted, unused, £30; Cape of Good Hope, triangular rouletted, 4d., blue, a pair, £8; Antioquia, first issue, 5d., green, a pair, £21; New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, £15 5s.; United States, 1851, 5c., brown, unused, £11.

There was disposed of in London a curious lot of gold ornaments, which were generally classed as having come from the old ruins found in Mashonaland and Matabeleland. That in the long past gold was mined there, and that traces of old shafts and furnace hearths are found in situ we all know about. These ornaments were armlets, anklets, beads, rings, and nuggets, weighing in all about 350 ounces. The prices realized were satisfactory. About sixty lots comprised small native gold beads, each lot weighing for the most part two ounces, and selling from 5 guineas per ounce downward. A pair of spirally twisted gold bangles at £10 per ounce; nine spirally twisted bands of rope-pattern gold wire, forming an armlet nearly six ounces in weight, £3 15s. per ounce; two fine necklettes of rope-pattern at £3 16s. per ounce; a piece of thin-hammered gold plate, with an impressed pattern, and eleven pieces of spirally twisted gold wire at £3 18s. per ounce, and two round-beaten gold coverings for stickknobs at £3 15s. per ounce.

In appropriate terms The Publishers' Weekly comments on the career of Mr. John H. Dingman, whose services have been so long happily associated with the well-known publishing house of the Scribners of New York. Some time in 1858 "a boy was wanted in a bookstore." Mr. Dingman, then a lad, answered Mr. Charles Scribner, Sr.'s, advertisement, and was duly installed. At that time the publishing house of the Scribners was situated on the site now occupied by THE NEW YORK TIMES. At once young Dingman's business capabilities were acknowledged, and from 1858 until now the gentleman "has continued steadily at his various posts of honor and responsibility." In 1886 Mr. Dingman originated "The Publishers' Sheet Book." During the same year he published Dingman's "Directory of Booksellers and Stationers in the United States and Canada." His last work, published in 1870, included the full text "of the copyright law of the United States, a digest of the English copyright law." Thoroughly conversant with the book business, he has always sought the encompassment of his ends by honorable means, and no one is more fully aware than is Mr. Dingman of what are those newer requirements which the publisher of to-day is called upon to fulfill.

200 BEST BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

SELECTED, CLASSIFIED, AND REVIEWED.

Out of nearly 2,000 books sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES for review, this choice list has been chosen. The titles of the books, with BRIEF CRITICAL NOTICES, will be printed in a special DOUBLE NUMBER of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Saturday, June 5—Sixteen Pages instead of Eight.

The catalogues of the publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago have been drawn upon for a comprehensive list, representing WHAT IS BEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE LITERATURE OF THE DAY—the active, living, meritorious books now before the public.

Here will be found a GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for readers going out of town—a list which for selectness and fullness, and for special value because of the CRITICAL REVIEWS, will be UNIQUE AMONG ALL THE BOOK LISTS PRINTED.

Previous special numbers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART soon went out of print. Readers should promptly make sure of a copy of the June 5 number. It will be useful for reference purposes all through the Summer.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Three Volumes of Fiction.

THE WRITERS MRS. DELAND, JOHN R. SPEARS, AND JEROME K. JEROME.*

In these four serious tales Mrs. Deland attacks four very serious social or ethical problems, with results no more satisfactory than might be expected from a philosopher. She proves nothing except that these problems frequently worry persons who might better not heed them and devote their superfluous energy and their intellects to simpler matters.

A successful and sincere preacher of the Gospel, having reached middle life, betroths himself to a sound-minded, healthy, well-bred woman, exactly in that social sphere he has made his own, and in every way fitted to be his wife. Then this otherwise sane Christian gentleman begins to tackle the problem that proves too much for him. Many years before he forged his benefactor's name to a note. The sin was never discovered, and it never was actually a crime, for the benefactor died very soon and left the ungrateful youth a small fortune. The man's life had been blameless thereafter, and he had atoned for his fault in every possible way. Yet he is possessed with the idea that he must confess this deed, unknown to everybody else and almost forgotten by himself, to the woman, who, after hearing the confession, refuses to marry him. The moral may be that he is well rid of the woman.

Another grave ethical problem is encountered, with unhappy results, by the meek widow of an unlikable Presbyterian preacher who seeks refuge from poverty in the house of her brother, the capitalist, but returns to poverty because her brother oppresses labor. The others are equally difficult ones. There is no sadness, sensibly speaking, in the conclusion of the story of the South Bend gasfitter's daughter who was educated in an Eastern college. She is a wise as well as a clever girl, and entirely too good for the fellow who shuddered when he saw her father. But whether or not Annie Graham is likely to be either happier or more useful because of her education is an almost unanswerable question. A woman less grateful and generous would cut aloof from all her old associations.

There is no way out suggested in the final problem. A philanthropic young lady devotes labor, time, and money to the hopeless task of "saving" a feeble-minded, sensual, diseased, lazy girl whose taste is for cheap finery, sickening perfumery, and the society of "gen'l'men frien's," and whose conversation is generally limited to exclamations. Mrs. Deland understands the type and portrays it vividly and truthfully, and with a frankness that would have been thought alarming in American literature a few years ago. The literary quality of all the stories is, of course, admirable.

That admirable sea story which gave Mr. Spears a reputation beyond journalism and made the magazine editors all anxious to get stuff from him, now lends its title to a volume containing two other good yarns, of which the "Story of the Second Mate" is the longest, and, perhaps, the most important, as its "love interest" is stronger and it has some sort of plot. Mr. Spears writes of ships and the salt water from first-hand knowledge, and is no imitator, and the freshness and graphic quality of his stories are delightful.

"The Port of Missing Ships" is a really fine piece of imaginative work, though it is put forward modestly as a part of a newspaper reporter's daily experience. The exhilarating effect of the descriptions of fast sailing in "Skipper of the Nancy C." is irresistible, and the remaining story contains some good studies of character. They are all unaffected—unless the employment of many untranslatable technical terms in literature be called affectation—and they embody a frank, fearless, and clean-minded view of humanity and the elements.

The shorter sketches in this new volume of collected stories and papers by Jerome K. Jerome are all much better than the sentimental or satrical tales which precede them. There is, for that matter, nothing in the volume that will materially increase Jerome's reputation. The stories all have an air of being creatures of circumstance. They cannot help it if they seem to lack verity and spontaneity. Doubtless each has served a good enough purpose before in some periodical, and now is forced to do double duty merely because of the commercial value of the author's name on a title page. The best of them, "The Minor Poet's Story," is not a tale at all, but a sort of rambling essay on nothing in particular but fashions, habits, taste, plots, (in fiction,) human thought, &c., in general.

The mere sketches, "Characterscapes," Mr. Jerome calls them in his playful way, though, have a fresh quality and, slight as they are, are more like literature and less like decent pot-boilers than the "tales." Their humor is often of an obvious and simple sort as in "The Absent Minded Man," and "The Man of Habit," but there are pleasant vistas of originality in them, while they are very smoothly and gracefully written.

South Carolina.

SIR ROBERT MOUNTGOMERY'S COLONIZATION SCHEME FOR WHAT HE CALLED "THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY."

What a roundabout way Sir Robert Mountgomery, Baronet, had, when he advocated the establishment of a new colony in South Carolina, which he called "the most delightful country of the universe." The Baronet's discourse was published in London in 1717, and has been recopied by the "American Colonial Tracts," a monthly issued by George P. Humphrey of Rochester, N. Y.

Two years before Sir Robert issued his discourse Louis XIV. had died, and the Duke of Orleans was Regent. That same year the Pretender had made a landing at Peterhead, to re-embark in 1716 at Montrose for France, and the Rebellion was at an end. In 1717 the Triple Alliance was formed. The year before 1,000 of the followers of the Pretender had been sold into slavery to the planters of America and the West Indies. Then it was that Sir Robert Mountgomery thought his opportunity had come. His fitness for the task he wishes to accomplish he did not hesitate about insisting upon. He declares with modesty that it comes from "a strong bent of genius I inherit from my ancestors." "The humor" for this kind of business, he says, "descended and ran down with the blood."

As to the scheme Sir Robert proposes, he does not truckle in the least about it. "Take it or not," he says, "if it fails it will no further disappoint us than as it leaves us

*THE WISDOM OF FOOLS. By Margaret Deland. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
THE PORT OF MISSING SHIPS, and Other Stories of the Sea. By John R. Spears. New York: The Macmillan Company.
SKETCHES IN LAVENDER, BLUE, AND GREEN. By Jerome K. Jerome. With forty Illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TWENTIETH THOUSAND.
SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.
The work of "a veritable master of the art of fiction."—N. Y. Tribune.
Charles Scribner's Sons.

to do that alone which might better be done with the expected assistance."

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, imitative of the Boers, never has yet brought into prominence any heartfelt desire to proselyte the natives. That idea has gone out of fashion to-day, or is lost sight of, and so the colonizer certainly is more honest now than he was in the past. Sir Robert, however, writes about his eagerness to "illuminate the souls of the heathens, through the darkness of their ignorance." But then comes in the little bit of true greed, for he dilates on that tract of land "which lies between the Rivers Allatamaha and Savanna," where there are, "moreover, all veins, mines, and quarries of gold and silver, and all other whatever, be they of stones, metals, or any other things." The Baronet does not précise exactly where these treasures are, but tells those who will co-operate with him "that he, his heirs, assigns," have the sole right to part with all this wealth.

Did the boomer of to-day ever dilate more effusively than did Sir Robert on the richness, the beauty of the land?

"It lies in the same latitude with Palestine herself, that promised Canaan which was pointed out by God's own choice to bless the labors of a favorite people. It abounds with rivers, woods, and meadows. Its gentle hills are full of mines—lead, copper, iron, and even some silver. 'Tis beautiful with odoriferous plants, green all the year. * * * The orange and the limon thrive in the same orchard with the apple and the pear tree, plums, peaches, apricots, and nectarines. * * * The planters raise large orchards of these fruits to feed the hogs with."

The agricultural and commercial advantages of the Carolinas, Sir Robert expatiates upon. Let Barbados make her sugar, Virginia raise tobacco—but in this new and delicious land you can grow "coffee, tea, figs, raisins, currants, almonds, olives, silk, wine, cochineal, and a great variety of still more rich commodities which we are forced to buy at mighty rates from countries lying in the very latitude of our plantations."

But, intimates Sir Robert, it would be wiser to go slowly at first, and we had better "pitch on potash, a commodity of great consumption in the trades of dyeing, glass making, soap boiling, and some others." Then, in a practical way, the Baronet describes the lixiviation of the ashes, and the old lye hopper—which may be found in portions of remote South Carolina to-day.

Sir Robert then makes it quite clear that the purchase of 150 acres of land will positively return a profit of £150 per annum to the fortunate investor, and the price asked per acre is in some cases 40s., which amount seems to us to-day a very large one considering the difference of values between the pound of 1717 and that of to-day. Sir Robert gives in extenso the blunders committed in the other plantations, beginning with the time of Queen Elizabeth, (and it must be remembered that Queen Bess had been dead some 114 years before and Shakespeare 101 years.) The Baronet thinks that the wranglings at home about the profits on the goods to be sent to the colonists was the main cause of the trouble, but in his company no such error can occur.

But what is any prospectus worth without a picture? Sir Robert furnishes a nice copper plate illustration. The fancy of the designer is at his best here. There is the house of the Seigneur in the middle of a huge park, and there are plots all around it where deer and wild horses disport themselves. There is not a square inch of the print that has not a nice house on it, and water courses meander in all directions. On the margin of the huge square there are fortifications, with bastions, and there are innumerable cannon ready to blaze away should Spaniards or Indians attack.

Was Birchen Lane near the Royal Exchange, where stood the Carolina Coffee House, thronged with eager subscribers on the first day of August, 1717, when the books were opened?

Education at the Start.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS LOOKING TO LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF ALL KNOWLEDGE IN EARLY YEARS.

Forty-three pages of this revolutionary little volume are devoted to the "Experiment," the remaining 200 to the "Ideas." The Experiment itself is, therefore, little save the text for the author's original and striking ideas. It may be briefly recounted. In October, 1881, a primary department was added to a private school in Boston, Mass., and full freedom of action was given to Mrs. Alling-Aber (then Miss Alling) for three years, to test the possibilities of her theory of primary education. To use her own words, "The aim of the experiment was to see if the child may not be introduced at once to the foundations of all learning—the natural and physical sciences, mathematics, literature, including language, and history—and at the same time to the child be given a mastery of such elements of reading, writing, and number as usually constitute primary education."

The account of the experiment and of its wonderful results is like a fairy story. But one adverse criticism could possibly be made, that these were children from cultivated families, and hence peculiarly receptive and capable. This objection was met by a similar, and equally successful experiment in an ordinary public school of Englewood, Ill., in 1886. In both cases the children not only did all the usual work of their grade, but were graduated from "the experiment" at the ages of nine and ten, with the foundations of a liberal education laid broad and deep; or, should that be denied them, with a fair amount of culture and with tastes and powers enabling them to appreciate what is best, and to carry on for themselves the education so nobly begun.

Whether the writer's enthusiasm does not sometimes carry her too far—as in her dream of five languages well under way before a child reaches the age of twelve—whether the great body of teachers would be able to achieve the results attained by the evidently rarely-gifted women who carried these experiments to perfection, are things to be tested by wider experiment only. It is certain that Mrs. Alling-Aber has struck the keynote of education in her revolt against the trivial, not to say driveling, work, which seems to occupy so many of the precious hours of childhood. When she tells us of the five-year-old boy who described a kindergarten as "the place where they are always pretending to do something and never doing it," not a few of us of the old educational régime feel ourselves in the position of the good Quaker who said to a profane companion in misfortune, "Thank thee, my son!" Our little friend has said for us what we were afraid to utter. Mrs. Alling-Aber believes in teaching ideas before words, but she thinks the ideas themselves should be worth something; should distinctly add to the child's store of knowledge, and should have an elevating effect upon his mind. She asserts a great truth when she says:

"This, then, is the fundamental need of education—to give the child from two years old and upward, according to his powers, such mental pabulum as adults find nourishing and satisfying, and to do this fearlessly, throwing aside all notions of what a child can and what he cannot comprehend, and to trust the child's own inherent mental life to take, to keep, or to reject and eject what is offered."

It will, perhaps, be remembered that John Stuart Mill says of his own remarkable education: "It has proved how much more than is commonly supposed may be taught, and well taught, in those early years, which, in the common modes of what is called instruction, are little better than wasted"; and, again, "A pupil from whom nothing is demanded which he cannot do, never does all he can." The "Experiment in Education" shows that Mill's ideas are practical, and may be carried out in the education of the average child.

With diffidence we ask whether "the time would be lengthened some" is English, and what authority there is for an expression several times occurring, "Each child better have his own," "He better make a poor selection," &c. Tedious has been the war of "had" and "would," but we never saw the auxiliary frankly dropped.

The style of the little volume is in general lofty and noble. It abounds in passages to be "chewed and digested," and it is a book which should be not only read but owned by teachers and parents.

Whatever modifications of Mrs. Alling-Aber's ideas may obtain under varying conditions, in proportion as they are adopted, there cannot fail to be a substitution of the "spirit that giveth life" for the method "that killeth," of men and women of large aspiration and large fulfillment for the machine-made men and women too often resulting from school life as it now is.

It is to be hoped that this volume will make upon educational circles a profound and convincing impression.

*AN EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION; ALSO, THE IDEAS WHICH INSPIRED IT AND WERE INSPIRED BY IT. By Mary R. Alling-Aber. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Old Masters, So Called.

CURIOUS OPPORTUNITIES TO PURCHASE GIVEN TO THE CENTRAL PARK MUSEUM.

"We have just been offered the most costly painting ever known to the world," observed Mr. George H. Story, Curator of paintings at the Museum, in Central Park, as he reached for his pile of letters the other day. "It was painted in Buffalo, too, and the modest price asked for it is $50,000,000. As a particular courtesy and a matter of State pride, the Museum is given the first chance at this wonderful treasure, but we are cautioned that it will not go begging on the market, and are given a very limited time to make up our minds."

The letter was short, beautifully written in a clear, well-formed hand by a woman of evident culture. She conveyed the news that she had just finished her great painting, and called it "The Soul of Genius." No description came with the statement. The poor, unbalanced creature wanted an answer by return mail on this colossal bargain.

"Perhaps the most comical letter we ever received was from a woman in North Carolina," added the Curator. "She had a couple of paintings in her possession that she was willing to dispose of, and she gave the trustees of the Museum very careful instructions how to reach her place and examine them. They must go first to Baltimore, where they were to board a steamer that ran down the coast to Newbern, N. C.; at this point a little branch railroad would carry them thirty-two miles into the interior to a certain station named, and from there a short ten-mile drive across country would land them safely at her house. She was willing, she said, to strain a point in hospitality and keep them over night if they were not able to close negotiations in time to return the same day.

"Now, here," Mr. Story continued, as he fumbled over his freak correspondence, "is a valued contribution from New Orleans. I have spent a deal of gray matter in trying to decipher the hieroglyphics. It is enough to drive a man to Bloomingdale. As near as I can patch it together, this genius has a sure-enough Raphael which he could be induced to sell. It belonged, he writes, to a certain Princess Joan of Aragon, and was painted for Francis I. of France. It contains the likenesses of Pope Leo X. and his two nephews, as described in some book of that period whose title I can't make out. The Princess glories in a radiant crown. She carries a palm leaf in one hand and a dirk in the other—prepared for either peace or war, I suppose—but it is needless to say that any such Raphael is a perfect fake."

He proceeded to give a sample of another numerous class of irritating callers. They are not impostors or fakes, but are just burdened down with a lot of ghost stories concerning priceless paintings by the old masters, which they claim to know all about. Not long ago, a gentleman came to inquire about a most remarkable picture which had long been in possession of an old New York family, that lived in the fashionable part of Second Avenue for many years. The master of the house, now dead, picked it up at a chance sale in Europe, and hung it in his parlor. It was the "Crucifixion," containing Christ on the cross and three other figures. The agony on the Lord's face was so intense that the painting had a most distressing effect on all beholders—especially the children—and it was removed to a darker place in the rear hall.

On the distribution of the family effects, this rare painting fell to the lot of a daughter, who packed it off to a picture dealer for sale. Imagine her amazement when it turned out to be a genuine Leonardo da Vinci, worth $40,000 at the lowest notch. Leonardo never painted a crucifixion.

"I had an odd experience several weeks ago," the curator continued, "with a man who had a picture of great value to sell. He was a sleek, well-spoken fellow, and told a direct enough story. His treasure was a genuine Sir Joshua Reynolds. It was a portrait of some way-back female ancestor of his, which Sir Joshua had painted, and the family had kept it ever since as a precious heirloom. He was the last of his line, &c.; that was the only excuse for letting it go, added to a little embarrassing poverty.

"He had," he assured me, "not only the receipt of Sir Joshua for the price of the portrait, but an unbroken chain of family ownership down to the present day. It is not often that I pay any attention to these Munchausen picture tales, but this fellow's story appeared so plausible that I asked him to bring the treasure around for inspection. The moment I got eyes on it I said the portrait was never painted by Reynolds, nor was it even painted in England, for they were not English colors; and, lastly, I could swear in spite of the venerable looking cracks in the varnish, that it had not been forty years since it left the painter's easel.

"My friend was a lovely example of indignation and wrath. But my curiosity about his Reynolds was not satisfied. Going closer I turned the rich prize and examined the canvas for marks on the back, which are often of great value in determining works of art. I found there the name of Dacheaux. I remembered at once that a man of that name had kept an art material and picture store, more than thirty years ago, on the corner of Bleecker Street and Broadway, near the old Defarge House. That settled it. My friend carted off his Reynolds without producing Sir Joshua's receipt or the other links in his chain of evidence.

"And so it goes," the curator added wearily. "Impostors of a hundred varieties, some very cunning, are forever turning up with their counterfeits. Why, the 'Old Masters' which are offered us in the course of a year would fill a barn, and I have to stand as a breakwater between the treasury and these persistent fakirs. They don't seem to realize how impossible it is, in these days of careful records, to float a spurious painting among people who make art buying a special profession.

"The genuine works are very few, (except the 2,000, about, by Rubens,) and their abiding places are religiously watched by the art world. If it were not for the great care taken to keep track of these originals, we might, now and then, be imposed upon, for many excellent copies of them were made by the direct pupils of the masters and their later followers, some of them so extremely clever that experts might be deceived. There must be at least 15,000 of these scattered over Europe, chiefly through Italy and Spain."

Art and Public Worship.

JOHN LA FARGE'S RECENT PAPER READ BEFORE THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

From a paper on "Art and Public Worship" recently read by John La Farge before the Congregational Club of New York the following excerpts are taken:

In the evolution of art as the handmaid of religion under Buddhist ecclesiasticism, as for example we see it in Thebetan art, we see the gradual formalizing which separates art from life and establishes formulas approved of the clergy and less and less sympathetic to the layman, and gradually not understood by him, however full of meaning they really are. The images of the gods, so called, or, more correctly, of the attributes of the divinity as they come from Thebetan workshops or have been derived from Thebetan influence, seem to us like the Indian gods—horrible, disagreeable, monstrous, and heartless; and they are so. That is to say, they are dissociated from human life; they are records in plastic art of an attempt at representing pure thought.

The very different life of the West has not the chance of such complete crystallization of idea of form, and it is only as a general intention in a few exceptional instances that one can see distinctly the assertion of pure dogma. We may see the Christ hanging from His arms straight up instead of extended on the cross, and hardly realize that this is the expression of a more Jansenistic view and a limiting of the merits of the death of Christ to the few and not to all. The paintings which the Spaniards ordered from the painters, who were glad to have both the subject and the belief—the paintings, that is to say, which represented the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin—are so enveloped in the grace of feminine sweetness and beauty that the theological dogma does not stand out in a distinct formula.

All I beg of you to retain of what I am saying is that art is a function of life, and it is as a living necessity of man that its work has adorned exterior worship. The freer and more voluntary its assent to the truths or intentions of worship the more splendid has been its manifestations. The more human it has been the better we understand and sympathize with the ornamentation given by it to public worship. I use the word ornamentation because I think that that is its proper function, and that it is less valuable and less understood as it passes from adornment and ornamentation—approval, blessing, joyful or thoughtful assent—into a manner of explanation of doctrine.

One might stretch this more good-natured view of what can be tolerated in the house meant for the worship of God to even forgiving the types of personages who in our Christian hagriography are necessary to the recalling of certain stories or who serve as emblems of religion and morality.

To a very strict view, the gorgeous opulence of the female saints which the great Rubens, or, rather, his pupils and followers, liked to paint, seems to us more fleshly than is absolutely necessary for even realism. By the bye, do not let me appear to insinuate that such a man as Rubens was not a very devout man, but he painted, anyhow, what was around him, and what he liked in his paintings got into churches, where they were liked by his friends, the Jesuits, who saw how completely their fashion harmonized with the fashion of the day, and, notwithstanding his types, he has managed to create a few of the most intensely devotional paintings known to art.

So in more modern times, in the decoration liked in England, and, hence, fashionable with us, the feminine types looked at with the eye of a student of human nature recalled the ladies fancied by the sensuous gentlemen who inaugurated what has been called "the fleshly school of art and literature;" the great eye and the gross jaws and the heavy, voluptuous lips dear to the painters and artists headed by Mr. Rossetti and Mr. Ford Mattox-Brown.

And so the faces of the dear ladies in modern English church work keep to this general moral view, and seem, when most innocent, to be nice, fashionable lawn tennis or golf adepts, healthy sometimes, or when attenuated more affected by amorous passion than ascetic life. "The professional beauty," the Lily of Jersey, are the types that give us in that art our Marys and Elizabeths. Do not misunderstand me, it is not the using of these persons themselves in representations that I object to, because I fully believe there is no human being that cannot be redeemed, or does not carry the possibility of the greatest things. In the old work far back the artists used the people around them, but somehow or other they seemed to have been impressed with a notion that out of those persons they must draw these possibilities, these highest human graces which could be lifted and informed by divine grace.

No, the point of view of the necessity of the case is one that we must not forget in our judgment, and only balance it as far as possible by the belief in the continuousness of the religious idea that it has to serve so that the expression of to-day shall not seem too incongruous or improper to the feelings of men of to-morrow. I can tell you of a case which happened to me years

The Forum

JUNE, 1897.

The Trans-Missouri Decision, GEORGE R. BLANCHARD, *Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association*

A New Form of Government . J. B. BISHOP

The Futility of the Spelling Grind.—II., DR. J. M. RICE

A Propagator of Pauperism; the Dispensary, DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY

American Excavations in Greece: Plataia and Eretria, ... J. GENNADIUS

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When Did Cabot Discover North America? HENRY HARRISSE

The Grievance of the West . . J. H. HYSLOP, *Professor of Logic and Ethics, Columbia University*

Contemporary American Essayists, BENJAMIN W. WELLS, *Professor of Modern Languages, University of the South*

Paul Bourget . . . . YETTA BLAZE DE BURY

THE FORUM PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK.

35 Cts. a Copy. $3.00 a Year.

ago at a time when the photograph was only beginning to be used to copy works of art. So that at that time people had not what they have to-day, the possibility of seeing copies, accurate copies, of all that had been done in the plastic arts. The works of Italy, for instance, were only just beginning to be copied.

I happened to have the first photograph ever taken from one of the famous paintings of Fra Angelico, who stands, perhaps, the best-known symbol of devotion and religious fervor and delicacy contained within the form of painting. A great clergyman, a great business man, had said to me when somebody talked to him of Fra Angelico, thereby wishing to excuse and explain some work of my own of which the clergyman did not approve: "Could you show me a copy of his work?" And I produced my photograph. It was the "Last Judgment," and from the tombs came, in that blessed innocence of rendering that belonged to Florentine art, various persons in their habits of ordinary life—some of them degraded and injured by the knight of the grave. Among them a young woman, her back hair partly unfastened and a rent down the middle of her back. "Take it away," said my great friend. "Is that what you call your Fra Angelico. Is that what you call religious art? I think it is positively indecent," and nothing could assuage him, not even the fact that this is the only case I know of of this mild realism of this good old monk. He was quite right about the subjects, and yet Fra Angelico, probably with the firm belief in Heaven and hell and retribution and judgment, wished to show that as we died so we came to be judged, and that the best silk garments were of little use before the final Judge.

Forgive me if I have said things occasionally that were not mere flatteries. I have been thinking of utility, and I quote the lines of Robert Browning, of which the last is my excuse:

"Grand, rough old Martin Luther
Bloomed stories like flowers on furze,
The better, the uncouther,
Do roses stick like burs."

Art and Artists.

In the coming Century there will be an account of the first colored regiment from Massachusetts, in command of which was Col. Robert Shaw, who was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner. Edward Atkinson will give a sketch of the Shaw monument, to be dedicated at Boston on Memorial Day, and Col. T. W. Higginson, who was in command of a negro regiment, will write about "Colored Troops Under Fire," and Mr. William A. Coffin will contribute an article on St. Gaudens, who executed the Shaw memorial.

The Directors of the Plainfield Public Library, New Jersey, have asked the City Council for $14,000 for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof addition to the library building in which to store the valuable collection of scientific books bequeathed by the late George H. Babcock. It was stipulated that they be kept separate from the library proper.

In Mr. E. A. Abbey's "Hamlet," shown at the Royal Academy, he discards all stage traditions. The spectacular effects are not there. It is purely Scandinavian, and not of Drury Lane or the Haymarket. Managers have not been consulted, nor the property man. The picture goes very much further back than the Elizabethan period. You can at once make out the characters through the art of the master. It is the most unconventional of Mr. Abbey's works, but showing an enormous amount of study.

Will the Röntgen rays overturn that old and well-established business, the manufacture of Old Masters? Experts say that it will, and that certain signatures appended to antique crusts called pictures are to be subjected to the test. If the utility of the Röntgen be lauded as discovering the nickel the little boy has swallowed, how much more will it rise in general estimation when it will reveal that an Albrecht Dürer monogram has been superimposed only yesterday?

On the occasion of the Royal Academy banquet, the Premier in his speech indulged in some good-natured banter. The Marquis of Salisbury said: "I have seen complaints that the old masters are leaving this country rapidly, and that under the pressure of financial difficulty and severe Chancellors of the Exchequer the numbers of these artistic treasures which we used to possess are diminishing rapidly. So you see, at all events, that will not be a matter of profound regret. [Laughter.] For if the old masters are leaving us, we must always remember that you are the head of a manufactory of new masters. [Cheers and laughter.] In that capacity you will, no doubt, value the opportunity this disappearance of a rival is giving you. You are in the position of a Canning, who could call a new world into existence and redress the balance of the old, and I hope you will do it more successfully than Mr. Canning did. [Laughter.] But, at all events, in recognising the honor which you have done us, our attitude must principally be one of hope and anticipation for the future—hope that your reign may be distinguished by an artistic progress such as England has not seen before. At all events, we have a perfect right to anticipate such artistic developments. There is no one who has ever been able psychologically to discover why the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries should have displayed such a splendid result of artistic genius and power, and why later generations should look up to them with something like despair. We have, at all events, the right to hope that a better fate is in store for us. I know not what is to prevent us from believing that there are undiscovered Raphaels and unsuspected Rubenses in the society which I am now addressing. But I can only say that so far as the secular authority can assist in its development a deep conviction of the moral and intellectual advantage of such progress will always urge us to give the utmost assistance we can to you; and on the opening of your eventful career, Sir, our earnest prayer and wish is that the artistic triumphs achieved under your care and supervision will be not only inferior to, but, in an ever-ascending ratio, superior to our experience of the past.

The design for the monument to be erected over the grave of Coventry Patmore at Lymington Church has been made by Mr. Basil Champneys. It consists of an obelisk on a square pedestal, raised on three steps. The monument will be symbolic of Catholicism, in which faith the poet believed.

The sales of the pictures shown at the late exhibition of the Royal Academy have been but few and far between. Such pictures or drawings as found purchasers were not by leading artists, and were disposed of at low prices. The total sales, with 2,100 works, numbered 80 pictures.

In Chambers's Journal there is an account of the restoration of a portrait of Richard II., a picture of the fourteenth century, which restoration was made by an expert in 1866. The description of the work is curious inasmuch as it shows how many had seen the new layers of paint applied during 400 years. Some one who had hated the King had scratched the eyes. The original color of the hair was found to be red. A chair, a table, a footstool were discovered. Some one had decorated the King with jewels which did not exist in the original. A crown, a sceptre, and a globe came into view. There appeared then, when the restoration was finished, a very dilapidated King, it is true, but still it was near to the Richard II. of the long past.

The Trustees of the Wadsworth Athenaeum have purchased for the art gallery at Hartford George Inness's "Autumn Gold" and Wyant's "Sunset on the Florida Coast." Mr. George H. Story has presented to the gallery Thomas Moran's "The Church of Muravatio" and Nelson Hollister's large painting, "Twilight on the Plains of Barbizon," and the copy of a Madonna.

Mr. Robert Blum's figure of a girl, which decorates the cover of The Ladies' Home Journal for June is charming for its grace. The head is embowered in flowers. The printing of the picture, with the faint yellow relieved by the natural white of the paper, is excellent work. The figure, as far as the feet go, is very realistic. Mr. Blum's classic taste is evident, as shown by the little strip of mosaic which runs across the pavement.

In the same number of The Ladies' Home Journal Mr. Charles Dana Gibson presents his "Mr. and Mrs. Micawber." The type of Micawber we may not change, but Mrs. Micawber is a creation. With both her arms terminating with hands which are adorned with black gloves, she indicates that imaginative sharer of her joys and sorrows. Micawber is taking his most dignified pose, holding in an elegant manner his glass of punch, while Mrs. Micawber says most impressively, "I may have a conviction, Mr. Copperfield, that Micawber's manners peculiarly qualify him for banking business," and the way Mrs. Micawber's curls hang, the limp flower on the side of her cap, convince you that she was right.

Habit being everything, it may be that, in time, we will become accustomed to what is risible to-day, when, by instantaneous photography, we look at a picture of a man in the simple act of walking. President McKinley, accelerating his steps, despite his natural dignity, will show him assuming a mincing gait, something like that of a maitre de danse, and to clearly emphasize the sole of his boot, seems to be quite superfluous. The most austere of city worthies is more or less comical, as far as his legs go, when instantaneous photography catches him. Perhaps there cannot be better shown the differences between the photographer and the artist's selective poser. The one may be ludicrous, the other is not.

A collection of pictures now being shown in Paris is one painted entirely by women, or, as the French call it, "La féminisme en peinture." In the recent Salon works by women were about in the proportion of 10 per cent. when compared with pictures painted by men. At the close of the last century (1797) in the Salon of that year there were in all 194 pictures, and there were 24 painted by women. The proportion of works by women has rather diminished of late than increased.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Topics and References in American History. By George A. Williams. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.

The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century. By Georges Pellissier. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.

Wild Norway. With Chapters on Spitsbergen, Denmark, &c. By Abel Chapman. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan. By Oliver Perry Temple. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50. Two copies.

The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. Two volumes. 60 cents each.

The Voyage of the Mayflower. Penned and Pictured by Blanch McManus. 8vo. New York: R. H. Merrick & Co. $1.25.

Le Morte d'Arthur. By Sir Thomas Malory. 18mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. Part the Second.

A Bird's-Eye View of Our Civil War. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Introduction to American Literature. By F. V. N. Painter. 12mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.25.

Eutroppi Historia Romana. Edited by Victor S. Clark. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. Paper, 30 cents.

POETRY.

Lyrics. By John B. Tabb. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

Browning's Paracelsus. By J. D. Buck. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

FICTION.

Christine of the Hills. By Max Pemberton. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The King, the Knave, and the Donkey. By Pythias Damon. 18mo. Chicago: T. S. Denison. Paper. 25 cents.

The Port of Missing Ships. By John R. Spears. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Reopen Sesame. By Harlan H. Ballard. 18mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

An Inheritance. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Day of His Youth. By Alice Brown. 16mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

The House of Dreams. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Spotless Reputation. By Dorothea Gerard. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The Open Mystery. By A. D. T. Whitney. 12mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Great K. & A. Robbery. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Master Beggars. By L. Cope Cornford. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

When the Century Was New. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A Slight Romance. By Edith Leverett. 16mo. Boston: Damrell & Upham. Paper. 50 cents.

Derelicts. By William J. Locke. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

Romance of Arensfels, and Other Tales of the Rhine. By C. Ellis Stevens. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Burglar Who Moved Paradise. By Herbert D. Ward. 16mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

A Free Lance in a Far Land. By Herbert Compton. 12mo. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper, 25c.

His Letters. By Julien Gordon. 12mo. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper, 50c.

Symphonies. By George Egerton. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thoughts on Religion. By the late George John Romanes. Edited by Charles Gore. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 50c.

Essentials of Algebra for Secondary Schools. By Webster Wells. 12mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. $1.10.

Cuba in War Time. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.25.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1897. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

Ocean Sketches. By Frederick W. Wendt. 18mo. New York: The Colonial Book Company.

The Plant World. Compiled and edited by Frank Vincent. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60c.

Ezekiel. Edited, with an introduction and notes by Richard G. Moulton. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50c.

Reconsiderations and Reinforcements. By James Morris Whiton. 18mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50c.

A Key to the Orient. By Mrs. Clapham Pennington. 16mo. Cambridge: University Press. $1.25.

The Procession of the Flowers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Champions of Christianity. By Silas Farmer. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 60c.

Paul. A Herald of the Cross. By Florence Morse Kingsley. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

Banking Systems of the World. By William Matthews Handy. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.

Ingersoll to the Clergy. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. Paper. 25c.

Bible Readings for Schools. Edited by Nathan C. Schaeffer. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 35c.

A Brief Latin Grammar. By W. D. Mooney. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 75c.

The Myths of Israel. By Amos Kidder Fiske. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Vines of Northeastern America. By Charles S. Newhall. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Extracts from the Diary of Moritz Svengall. Translated and edited by Alfred Welsh. 18mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50c.

The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine. Vol. LIII. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

The Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The Divine Library; Suggestions How to Read the Bible. By J. Paterson Smyth. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co.

The Pocket Atlas of the World. By J. G. Bartholomew. 24mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

A Transatlantic Chatelaine. By Helen Choate Prince. 16mo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Perfection City. By Mrs. Orpen. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Heart of the Creeds. By Arthur Wenworth Eaton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

The Story of the Birds. By James Newton Baskett. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

Death—and Afterwards. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. 60 cents.

Elements of Descriptive Astronomy. By Herbert A. Howe. 8vo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Chansons Populaires et Jeux Français. Par Arthur Geoffroy Dry. 8vo. New York: William R. Jenkins. Boards, 60 cents.

"A Way That Seemeth Right." By H. Martyn Hart. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co.

The Theory of Contract in Its Social Light. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

How to Tell a Story and Other Essays. By Mark Twain. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brother. $1.50.

Autograph Letters Sold.

BRISK COMPETITION AT THE FREDERICKSON AUCTION SALE—BEST PRICE FOR A LINCOLN SPEECH.

The competition for the autograph letters and manuscripts from the library of the late Charles W. Frederickson brought out some spirited bidding yesterday afternoon in the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue. The sale, which has been going on since Monday last, was finished. A feature of the proceedings was the presence of the private purchaser in greater force.

The handwriting of Charles Lamb, Robert Burns, Cowper, Byron, Edgar Allan Poe, Washington Irving, and Percy Bysshe Shelley proved—as their published works had already done—to be something which the collectors and handlers of literary curiosities are very desirous of having in their possession. It was not, however, for a manuscript of any of these world-famed authors that the maximum price was handed over yesterday. The autograph manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's speech in Baltimore in 1864, fetched $425, the highest price of the day. Lamb came next with $360 for the original manuscript of "Pride's Cure."

Three folio pages of Robert Burns, signed "John Barleycorn," and bearing the indorsement, "Petition of the Scotch Distillers to Mr. Pitt," were sold for $125, and a letter from Poe, dated Philadelphia, 1842, on "The Murder in the Rue Morgue," went for $125 also. Cowper had a complete and original manuscript of 114 pages, quarto, which was bought for $110. The last article to be disposed of for $100 was a letter from Lamb to the poet Thomas Hood. Good prices were given for Bryant, Irving, and Keats as well. Shelley autograph pieces offered, including those of Mrs. Shelley and his father-in-law, William Godwin, were no less than 83 in number, and in several instances as high as $80 was paid for single articles. The total of the Shelley productions alone brought in $2,250. The grand total of the sales of the afternoon probably reached $6,500.

The name of the purchaser of the Lincoln speech was not made public. It was identified by the fictitious entry "Life." Part of this manuscript reads:

"When the war began, three years ago, neither party, nor any man, expected it would last till now. Each looked for the end, in some way, long ere to-day. Neither did any anticipate that domestic slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are—the war has not ended, and slavery has been much affected—how much needs not now be recounted. So true is it that man proposes and God disposes. * * * At the beginning of the war, and for some time, the use of colored troops was not contemplated, and how the change of purpose was wrought I will not now take time to explain. Upon a clear conviction of duty—I resolved to turn that element of strength to account, and I am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history, and on my final account to God."

The Lamb manuscripts, for which the $360 was paid, were turned over to the Scribners. There was a very lively competition for them. They consisted of thirty-nine closely written pages of note paper. They are in Lamb's neatest handwriting, which grew smaller as he grew older. The Story was sold to Messrs. Harper & Brothers, with some other unpublished material of Lamb's, belonging to Thomas Allsop, about 1858. The Story is in the style of "The Adventures of Ulysses," though much shorter, and is included in Fitzgerald's edition, though not in that of Canon Ainger. It would be difficult to find a more perfect manuscript of Lamb's anywhere.

In Burns's signed autograph, for which Mr. Keller's offer of $125 was highest, the Scotch poet addressed the Prime Minister of Great Britain in the following language: "If fame say true, and if omens be not very much mistaken, you are about to make your exit from that world where the sun of gladness gilds the path of prosperous men—permit us, great Sir, with the sympathy of fellow feeling to hail your passage to your realms of ruin.

"In a certain great Assembly, of which you are a distinguished member, panegyrics on your private virtues have so often wounded your delicacy that we shall not distress you with anything on the subject. There is, however, one part of your public conduct which our feelings will not permit us to pass in silence; our gratitude must trespass on your modesty; we mean, worthy Sir, your whole behavior to the Scots distillers. In evil hours when obtrusive recollection presses bitterly on the sense, let that, Sir, come like a healing angel, and speak the peace to your soul which the world can neither give nor take away."

Dodd, Mead & Co. bought the signed autograph of Poe, already mentioned, at $125.

The Cowper manuscript, at $110, was secured by Mr. Keller also. It is a valuable literary relic, being the variations Cowper made for the first translation of Homer's "Iliad." The manuscript is bound in morocco, and there are upward of 2,700 lines in the autograph of Cowper. He pens the following language in regard to another translation:

"The English reader is to be admonished that matter found in me, whether he like it or not, is found also in Homer, and that the

matter not found in me, how much soever he may admire it, is found only in Mr. Pope. I have omitted nothing; I have invented nothing."

The Lamb letter to Hood, sold for $100, was purchased by Mr. Clifton. Bryant's manuscript of "The Death of the Flowers," (1872,) with signed autograph letter presenting it, was bought by Flagg for $65. Mr. Keller took a letter containing some sarcastic references to Dukes, addressed to James Hoy, Gordon Castle, in the autograph of Burns, for the same figure. It was dated Edinburgh, 1787.

Francis Wilson secured for $60 Byron's autograph letter to Leigh Hunt, transmitting his poem on Napoleon. Byron's letter to Capt. Robert, offering the use of his yacht to search for Shelley's body, dated Pisa, July 14, 1822, was also taken by Mr. Wilson for $50. Another letter from Byron, signed "N. B," Geneva, 1823, was sold to H. B. Smith for $60. It reads, in part:

"You will perhaps wonder at this recent and furious fit of accumulation and retrenchment—but—it is not so unnatural. I am not naturally ostentatious—although once careless and expensive because careless—and my most extravagant passions have pretty well subsided—as it is true they should on the very verge of thirty-five. I always looked to about thirty as the barrier of any real or fierce delight in the passions—and determined to work now out in the younger ore and better veins of the mine, and I flatter myself (perhaps) that I have pretty well done so. • • • I should like (God willing) to leave something to my relatives more than a mere name."

Scribner secured the manuscript of a poem by Byron "to Mrs. M. C." for $77.50. J. O. Wright & Co. paid $50 for a letter of his asking a friend to dine with him and "Rogers, Campbell, and Moore, whom I have just left," (1811.)

An Indian deed, signed in 1677, of lands along the Raritan at Woodbridge, N. J., to Gov. Philip Carteret, was bought by Strutt for $90. The part of Irving's manuscript of "The Life of Washington" dealing with the siege and capture of Yorktown went to Dodd, Mead & Co. for $52.50. This firm also secured the original of his "Grand Prior of Majorica" for $35. George Smith paid $67.50 for a notebook of Irving's, which contained forty-seven pages of memoranda for his "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

Surrogate Arnold was much more than a spectator during the afternoon. He bid for and secured a number of the manuscripts. Keats, Lamb, Moore, and an autograph of Rouget De Lisle concerning his "Chants Français" were among his purchases. Shelley manuscripts were well distributed among the purchasers. Many of his autographs were letters to his publishers, in one of which he uses the sentence, "Don't relax in the advertising." In another to this same publisher, Charles Ollier, he refers to the improbability of the Government interfering with one of his books, and adds, in reference to the publisher's fears:

"It is for you, now you have been once named as publisher, and have me in your power, to blast all this, and to hold up my literary character in the eye of mankind as that of a proscribed and rejected outcast."

This went to Scribner for $80. Scribner also secured a poetical letter of Thackeray, signed in autograph, for $95.

Earlier Frederickson Sales.

PRICES THE BOOKS BROUGHT—COMPARISONS WITH FOOTE AND ADEE PRICES.

THE TIMES has already given extended reports of the sale of the Frederickson collection, which has gone the way of the majority of famous libraries. For many years its late owner, one of the most devoted of bibliophiles, was engaged in the gathering of books in which he was especially interested, and, now that he is dead and in consequence of a caprice regrettable though praiseworthy, his treasures are scattered, sale at public auction is their fate, the fate that, as has been said, awaits many similar collections. That this should be so is a lamentable fact, particularly in the case of the Shelleys; still, it was impossible to save them from the auction room, and, remembering this, the sentimental collector ceased to regret and began to covet. Rarely, indeed, will he be given such favorable opportunities to secure choice editions of the writings of "the pale, ethereal poet."

It is well known to collectors that, from time to time, Mr. Frederickson sold publicly many books he had gathered. This was done for several reasons, but chiefly because he needed room for the books he treasured so highly, the Shelleys, the Keatses, the Grays, and others, and partly, as in the sale of a portion of his works on Shakespeare, because he had tired of a particular author. True it is that in the sale of this week Shakespeare was represented by 142 lots, but it is also true that in the sale referred to twenty-three pages were devoted to the dramatist and his works, and that the different lots numbered 261. In the catalogue of both sales may be seen two especial Shakespearean items—a collection of lithographic fac similes of the separate works of Shakespeare, which were issued during the lifetime of the great dramatist, (Ashbee's edition, in 48 volumes 31 copies printed,) and the familiar Halliwell edition, in 16 folio volumes, one of 25 India paper copies. These lots were limited in price in the former sale, the first being held at $1,000, and the latter at $500.

In all the late collector had probably ten sales, two of which possessed much interest, the others being of minor importance. These two sales were held under his name, and occurred on April 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1896, and on April 3 and 4, 1893. Some of the prices realised at the earliest of the sales may be of interest at this moment: Ascham's "Scholemaster; or, Plain and Perfite Way of Teaching Children," black letter, London, 1571, $22; Bacon's "Mirror of Alchimy," London, 1597, $13.50; the "Breeches" Bible, black letter, London, 1583, $16; Brant's "Ship of Fooles," black letter, London, 1570, $18; Charles Lamb's copy of Browne's "Pseudodoxia Epidemica," London, 1646, $6; Byron's copy of Pindar's Works, London, 1800, $124; a unique manuscript copy of Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," $17; one of five facsimile copies of the first German edition of the Columbus Letters, Strassburg, 1497, (not in the Barlow Library,) $76; Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany," London, 1821, $69, and Washington's copy of the "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," London, 1763, $66.

Drayton's "Poly-olbion," London, 1613-22, brought $26; an original Indian deed, dated Aug. 13, 1708, $53; "The Judycyall of Aryus," black letter, London, J. Rastell, n. d., $13; Lidgate's "Treatise," &c., black letter, London, 1554, $51; Lidgate's "Life and Death of Hector," London, 1614, $21; Washington's copy of the Laws of New York, New York, Hugh Gaine, 1789, $116; North's "Dial of Princes," black letter, London, 1568, $21; Puttenham's "Arte of English Poesie," London, 1589, $36; Heyn's "Jewel of Dramatic Art," Zwolle, 1607, $81; Steele's Tattler, original edition, London, 1709-11, $19; Tyndall's New Testament, Antwerp, 1549, $23; Vaughan's "Golden Fleece," London, 1626, $17, and Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, $14.50. The 1886 sale included many interesting letters, some of which brought high prices. An A. L. S. of Carlyle's fetched $30; an L. S. of Franklin's went for $71; two of Jefferson's letters sold for $19.50 and $19, and an A. L. S. of Lafayette's brought $100. The sum of $26 was paid for the manuscript of Lowell's "Fountain of Youth"; one of Thomas Paine's letters fetched $16; one of John Howard Payne's, $38; two of Poe's, $45 and $30; three of Washington's, $51, $31, and $20; one of Martha Washington's, $151, and one of Webster's, $41. The 1893 catalogue contained "A Sheaf of Books Gathered by 'Fred' in the Pleasant Fields of English Literature," and included sixty-nine pages of the manuscript of Irving's "Mountjoy," the first edition of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," and first editions of Shelley's "Rosalind and Helen," "Hellas," "Prometheus Unbound," and "The Cenci."

Of "first" Shelleys the recent Frederickson library had eighteen copies, which is the most complete collection ever offered at public sale in this country. These included "Zastrozzi," Shelley's first published work, London, 1810; "St. Irvyne," London, 1811; "An Address to the Irish People," Dublin, 1812; "Queen Mab," London, 1813; "Alastor," London, 1816; "History of a Six Weeks' Tour Through a Part of France, Switzerland, &c.," London, 1817; "A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote Throughout the Kingdom," London, 1817; "Laon and Cythna," London, 1818; "The Revolt of Islam," the second and revised issue of "Laon and Cythna," London, 1818; "Rosalind and Helen," London, 1819; "The Cenci," Pisa, 1819; "Prometheus Unbound," London, 1820; "Oedipus Tyrannus," London, 1820; "Epipsychidion," London, 1821; "Adonais," Pisa, 1821; "Hellas," London, 1822; "Posthumous Poems," London, 1824, and "The Masque of Anarchy," London, 1832. In addition, there was the manuscript account of the Cenci murder, upon which Shelley founded his tragedy. There were also copies of the "Essays, Letters, Translations, and Fragments," edited by Mrs. Shelley; the spurious "Letters," with Browning's essay on Shelley, and Prof. Dowden's "Life of Shelley," an extra illustrated copy.

Mr. Frederickson possessed all the obtainable first editions of Shelley, and in several cases his copies were the only ones known in this country. He did not have, it is true, the "Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson," 1810, which is practically unprocurable. The Gardyne copy of this rare book sold for £53. This was in poor condition, and a perfect copy would doubtless fetch an extraordinary sum. Nor did Mr. Frederickson have "The Necessity of Atheism," 1811, or the rarer "Proposal for an Association of Philanthropists," 1812. His library, again, did not include the "Letter to Lord Ellenborough," 1812; the "Vindication of Natural Diet," 1813, or the "Refutation of Deism," 1814. Still, by the side of his Shelleys every other collection made in America fades into insignificance, and it is only captious, perhaps, even to instance the few rarities not in his possession. Two other collections, however, demand reference and criticism. The first was a set of twenty-four volumes, twelve of them desirable editions, which was offered at private sale eight years ago, the owners being a prominent publishing and book-selling firm of this city. For the twenty-four volumes the sum of $975 was asked.

David Adee was the possessor of the other collection of rare Shelleys, and the prices realized when his library was sold in November, 1895, are interesting, and at this time should be significant. "Zastrozzi" brought $110, and "St. Irvyne" a similar sum. "Alastor" fetched $32, (the Frederickson copy $130,) "Laon and Cythna," $55, (the Frederickson copy $145,) "The Revolt of Islam," $10, (the Frederickson copy $20,) and "The Cenci," $52.50, (the Frederickson copy, $65.) The Adee Shelleys of lesser importance sold for much smaller sums, the "History of a Six Weeks' Tour" bringing $5, "Rosalind and Helen" $5.50 "Prometheus Unbound," $6, (the Frederickson copy in the original boards $27.50,) and the Posthumous Poems $5.50.

Before the Frederickson sale the first "Adonais" sold as high as $350. In the Frederickson sale it brought $335.

Goldsmith was well represented in the sale, two of the editions being first ones and rare. One was "The Traveller," London, 1765, which had sold for $47.50 in the Foote sale and in the Frederickson went for $57, and the other, "The Deserted Village," London, 1770. The Foote copy of the latter brought $100, and the Frederickson copy, $140. The Frederickson Grays formed the most complete collection in existence. The Foote copy of the "Elegy," now one of the rarest of the eighteenth century books, fetched $270. The Frederickson copy had a soiled title page and a hole in the page. Bound with it were the "Odes," (1757.) The two went for $160. Mr. Foote had two copies of the "Odes," which was the first book printed at the famous Strawberry Hill press. One brought $35 and the other $25. The Bierstadt copy of the "Odes" went for $21. Of "first" Keatses Mr. Frederickson had three works. The "Poems," London, 1817, was a presentation copy from the author in fine order, with a manuscript sonnet to Keats by Leigh Hunt, and brought $300. The Foote copy brought $140. The "Endymion," London, 1818, Foote copy, (with four lines of Keats's MS.,) brought $60. The Frederickson copy, a presentation one, $150. The Adee copy sold for $45; the Sewall copy for $25.

Several desirable Lambs were in the collection. Of these the most important were the "Essays of Elia," 1823, which brought $230, and "The Last Essays of Elia," 1833, which brought $110, both series first editions and of excessive rarity. The Frederickson copies were in different lots, though usually they are sold together. The Foote copies, so sold, brought $77.50 a volume, while in the Hazlitt sale the sum of £28 was obtained for the two.

Books and Authors.

Under the editorship of Prof. Samuel Macaulay Johnson the A. D. F. Randolph Company will issue this Fall a series of small volumes under the title of Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy. The subject chosen by the editor is "A Historical Sketch of the Efforts on the Part of the Church to Help the Poor." The other volumes will be "The Institutional Church," by Edward Judson, D. D.; "The Country Church," by the Rev. Austin B. Bassett; "The Bible School, a Manual for the Sunday School Worker," by the Rev. A. H. McKinney; "Revivals and Missions," by J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D.; "Young People's Societies," by Leonard Woolsey Bacon; "Charity Organization and Relief Societies," by Charles D. Kellogg; "College and University Settlements," by Prof. C. R. Henderson; "Working People's Clubs," by Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, New York City, and "Friendly Visiting," by Miss M. E. Richmond.

The New Haven Evening Register tells of the things found in books coming from the Public Library. They consisted of hairpins, hatpins, postal cards, letters, scissors, photographs. There were sometimes keys. A real estate mortgage and an insurance policy have been found, and any number of bills, receipted and unreceipted.

The Outing Publishing Company has just issued "Practical Training for Athletes' Health and Pleasure," by Randolph Faries, Director of Physical Training at the University of Pennsylvania.

The American Publishing Company of Hartford, will publish shortly a new book of Mark Twain's, relating to his trip around the world. The work is to be handsomely illustrated.

At the beginning of 1879, says Mrs. Hamerton in her memoirs of her husband, Robert Louis Stevenson sent a manuscript to Mr. Hamerton, with a request that he would read it and recommend it to a publisher "if it were worth the trouble." In 1880 Stevenson wrote from Monterey: "Could your recommendation introduce me to an American publisher?" Still the author of "An Inland Voyage" had been writing for Hamerton's "Portfolio" since at least 1873. One would think that such strikingly meritorious and scrupulously prepared work as his, no longer the essays of a tyro, would, if anything can, appeal to a "reader" on its own virtues. The editors who speak consolingly to contributors of their daily, diligent, and necessary search through manuscripts for "the possible gem" which may be lurking there, would find it hard to explain why a Stevenson had to secure that patronage editorially declared superfluous in order to obtain a hearing.

The editorial staff of the translations of the "Jesuit Relations," now being done under the superintendence of Reuben Gold Thwaites of Cleveland, Ohio, has just been increased by a bibliographical adviser, and this place is well filled by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, one of the librarians in the Lenox Library, and who has had considerable experience in compiling historical matter.

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